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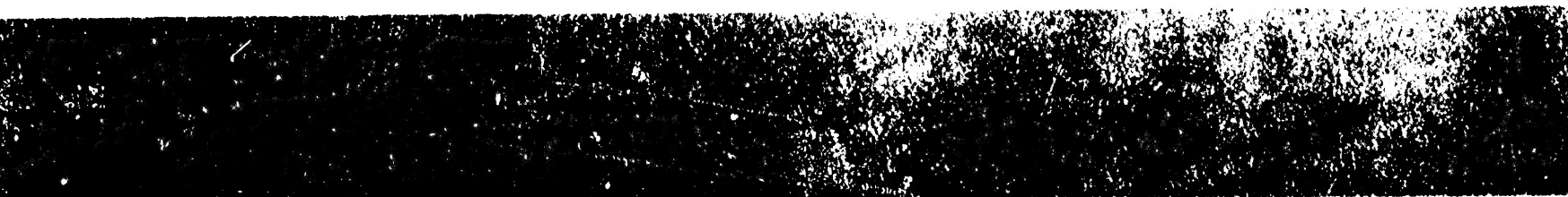
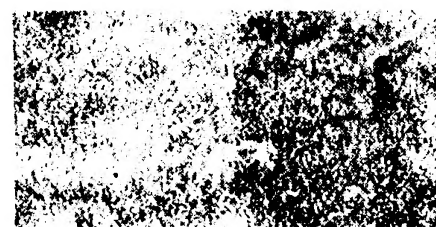
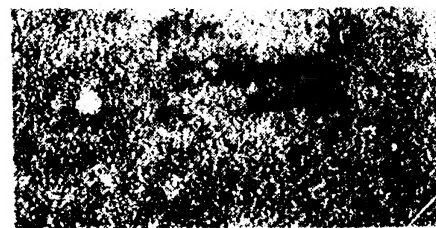
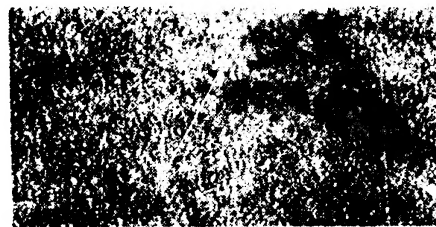
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TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA
No. 390
EXCERPTS FROM 1972 AND 1973
NORTH KOREAN CENTRAL YEARBOOKS



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POLITICS

Nineteen-seventy-one, The Year of the Great Victory as the People Strongly Rallied Around Our Leader and Vigorously Marched on, and the Year of Loyalty

[Text] The year 1971 was the year when, in anticipation of the 60th birthday of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader of our party and the Korean people, the invincible unity and solidarity of the entire party and the entire people, which is based on his great revolutionary thought and the entire people, was further strengthened. It was a year of victory and a year of loyalty when, following our leader's wise guidance with their sincere red loyalty, our people demonstrated proud exploits on the path of the march of the first year of the implementation of the decisions of the Fifth Party Congress.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il-song stated: "1971 was the first year for executing the grand program proposed by our Fifth Party Congress. Last year we waged a struggle with emphasis on the effective realization of socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic, on active support and aid to the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people, and on the strengthening of international solidarity with the revolutionary peoples of the world in order to carry through the decisions of the Fifth Party Congress. During the last year, under the wise guidance of the party, our people displayed their mass heroism and patriotic devotion to achieve brilliant successes in all fields of the revolution and construction" ("1972 New Year's Address," Single-volume Publication, p 1).

Our leader widely opened a broad avenue for realizing the grand program of the Fifth Party Congress. By initiating a breakthrough in the fulfillment of the Six-Year Plan, he led our people to the broad avenue of great victory.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il-song first of all gave serious attention to consolidating the party, which is the general staff of the revolution, organizationally and ideologically.

Comrade Kim Il-song stated: "Either in revolutionary struggle or in construction the decisive guarantee for victory is to organize revolutionary capability; that is to say, to strengthen the party, the general staff of the revolution, and to rally the broad masses of people around the party" ("Selections From the Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 4, p 287).

Our leader personally organized and guided the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee and its plenums; he organized the plenums of the South Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee, the South P'yongan Provincial Party Committee, the North P'yongan Provincial Party Committee, and the South Hwanghae Provincial Party Committee to improve and strengthen party work to fit the current period. Thus, he kindly taught us to further strengthen the party organizationally and ideologically.

Above all, our leader taught us that we must strengthen the political and ideological unity and solidarity of the entire party and the entire people, based on the party's unitary ideological system, by strongly arming party members and workers with our party's concept of chuch'e; that we must further increase the combat function of party organizations and the vanguard role of party members in the revolution and construction, and strongly unite the masses of all spheres and strata around the party by indoctrinating and remolding them.

He also talked about further improving the party work method and the work style of party functionaries.

Thanks to our leader's wise guidance and meticulous teaching, an epoch-making advance was recorded in party work.

The party, the general staff of the revolution, was consolidated organizationally and ideologically and it endlessly grew and progressed. And the guiding role of the party over the revolution and construction was further increased.

In order to strongly rally the broad masses of people around the party, and thus organize and mobilize them for the struggle to achieve the fulfillment of the task of the first year of the Six-Year Plan, and to step up the process of their revolutionization and proletarianization, the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il-song prepared conferences of organizations such as the League of Socialist Working Youth and the Korean General Federation of Trade Unions. He personally attended conferences to issue programmatic instructions.

Our leader also convened the National Conference of Agitators and Propagandists in Charge of Five-Families, the Conference of Tractor Operators, the Conference of Teachers, the Conference of Public Health Workers, and the Conference of Commercial Workers, and he personally attended them. He visited factories, rural villages, and fishing villages in all parts of the

country, including the Huich'on and Kusong districts, Sinuiju, Sinp'o, and Hamhung City to point out the most straightforward path leading to socialism and communism to workers who had exerted themselves for the implementation of party decisions.

In anticipation of the 60th birthday of our respected and beloved fatherly leader, who always leads our party and people to victory and glory, our people steadily continuously studied the history of his great revolutionary struggle and his instructions. They considered his party policies as the most important facet of their lives and as their primary revolutionary duty. And in the practical struggle to realize them in work and life, our people armed themselves more strongly with our leader's great revolutionary thought and our party's unitary ideology.

The year 1971 was a year of unity and solidarity in which our people, who received the wise guidance of our leader, and who under the rays of his love cultivated the forever unshakable conviction of following him to the ends of the earth, firmly rallied with one idea and will around our leader.

This was also a year of historic change in which we opened up a new era of automation in pursuance of the grand program of socialist construction which Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, proposed at the Fifth Party Congress. It was a proud year in which we achieved a great victory in loyally fulfilling the task of the first year of the Six-Year Plan, and in fulfilling the 2-year task of the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule before 15 April 1972, the 60th birthday of our great leader.

At the Fifth Party Congress our leader opened up a bright prospect for the implementation of the three major tasks of the technical revolution and the Six-Year Plan. He stated that machine tool production was its key, and personally guided this task in order to achieve a revolutionary transformation which will lead to a new, higher stage of the technical revolution, a new era of automation by attaining a great leap in machine tool production.

On 20 February our leader visited the land of Huich'on to kindle the bonfire for technical innovation. He visited machine fighters, coal miners, miners, peasants, and fishery fighters on the east and west coasts in order to stoke the flames of the three major tasks of the technical revolution burn and spread. He guided and encouraged us to make the grand mass march to automation, semi-automation, and comprehensive mechanization to shake the entire country.

Our heroic working class overcame difficulties and hardships and achieved great success in the implementation of the three major tasks of the technical revolution, while fully cherishing in their hearts pride and honor in living and making revolution under him.

At all factories and enterprises throughout the nation, including Huich'on and Kusong, Mangyongdae and Ch'ongjin, and Hamhung the flames of new technical innovation strongly blazed up as a wild fire.

As a new change occurred in machine tool production, which is the central link in the fulfillment of the Six-Year Plan, and numerous efficient machines were produced and supplied, favorable conditions for rapidly stepping up the implementation of the three major tasks of the technical revolution in all sectors of the people's economy were forged.

During the course of the struggle to mechanize, semi-automate, and automate arduous labor in the coal industry, metal industry, chemical industry, building materials industry, and the railway transportation sectors, a great advance was achieved. The dangers of difficult and heat-affected labor were reduced.

At the plenums of the Party Central Committee, and at a series of important conferences, including the expanded conferences of provincial party committees held at places where he provided on-the-spot guidance, Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, solved the problems posed in improving the people's livelihood one by one.

In the light industry production capacity was newly created and output was increased; its variety showed a marked increase, and the quality of products was also markedly improved.

Various good quality home appliances and kitchen utensils designed to free women from the heavy burden of household chores was mass-produced, and fish refrigeration systems were provided in the fishery industry. Thus, new epoch-making developments were achieved.

Also, on the agricultural front, in accordance with our leader's wise guidance, a truly brilliant victory was won with the achievement of a great success in our bumper crop during the first year of the Six-Year Plan.

A sprinkler irrigation system covering over 30,000 chongbo of dry field was completed. Wet and dry fields were reorganized in order to provide favorable conditions for mechanization. And the struggle to design and build efficient farm machines suitable to our topographical conditions was waged as a mass movement.

As the role of sentinels in rural mechanization was increased, and as the party and state guidance over farming was intensified, we achieved the miracle of completing rice transplanting before 25 May.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, had a deep insight especially into the significance of intermediate agricultural zones in view of the condition that our country has comparatively few plains and more mountains. He personally provided on-the-spot guidance to counties in intermediate zones, and he opened up a broad road for the rapid development of our agricultural production.

Thus also by farming in intermediate zones, including Yongbyon County, as well as in plains, including the Yoltu-Samchon-ri plains, an unprecedented big bumper crop was reaped.

A great step was taken also in the path of realizing the grand idea of our leader who wanted to provide our people, led by workers and peasants, with affluent and happy lives.

Our people, who have no worries about food and clothing, are eating better, have better clothes, and live in superb, modern houses.

During this year Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, convened the Teachers' Conference, the Conference of Public Health Workers, the Conference of Commercial Workers; he personally attended them to issue programmatic instructions for further strengthening work in the educational, public health, and commercial sectors. Consequently, our education, public health, and commerce became more people-oriented, and the people are enjoying happy lives without any worries, cares, and inconveniences.

In addition to this, as the introduction of bus service and piped water service was earnestly pursued, the living conditions and standards of our people were further improved.

Under the wise guidance of the ever-victorious general, Comrade Kim Il-song, and in coping with the further intensification of the scheme of the U.S. imperialist aggressors for provoking a new war, great successes were also achieved in the thoroughgoing implementation of the party's military line for training the entire military forces as cadre forces, for modernizing the entire military forces, for the arming of the entire people, and the fortification of the entire nation.

As the People's Army troops, our party's revolutionary military forces, were strongly prepared politically and ideologically and with military science. They were strengthened into invincible revolutionary ranks. And the Red Worker-Peasant Militia and the Red Youth Guards also grew up as invincible revolutionary ranks to reliably defend factories, rural areas, and their home lands.

Our defense potential was supported by the more solid self-sufficient national economy, and our socialist fatherland was consolidated literally as an iron-clad fortress throughout the entire country.

During 1971 Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, let the Fifth Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly propose an eight-point national salvation proposal for the unification of the fatherland. In his speech delivered on 6 August and in his answers to the questions raised by Japanese news reporters he clearly enunciated the policy for the South Korean revolution and the unification of the fatherland.

The South Korean people further admired and respected Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, as the sun of the people. They strongly upheld the banner of his great concept of chuch'e and the banner of struggle and victory. They unflinchingly struggled for the democratization of South Korean society and for the self-determined peaceful unification of the nation. Especially, they formed a united front organization, like the People's

Consultative Society for the Defense of Democracy, in order to vigorously wage the anti-fascist democratization struggle.

In South Korea, where they had not been allowed to mention even the words, "peaceful unification," the South Korean people have become free to talk about peaceful unification. And even the South Korean authorities who used so stubbornly to oppose contact between the north and the south were compelled to respond to the preliminary conference of the North and South Korean Red Cross Societies.

Truly, 1971 was the year in which they more vigorously waged the anti-American national salvation struggle for the South Korean revolution and the unification of the fatherland, and on that path they won great victories.

During 1971, great successes were achieved also in the strongly united struggle of Korean residents in Japan who rallied around the General Association of Koreans Residing in Japan for democratic national rights and for the self-determined peaceful unification of the fatherland.

In unity, the Koreans residing in Japan and many Japanese people waged a vigorous struggle against the Japanese militarist scheme to re-invade South Korea, and against the hostile policy of the Japanese reactionaries against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In 1971 the great revolutionary leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, correctly guided the activity to actively support and encourage the revolutionary struggle of the revolutionary peoples of the world and to strengthen solidarity with them.

After scientifically analyzing and assessing the current complicated international situation, on 6 August our leader delivered his historic speech, "The Common Struggle of the Revolutionary People of Asia against U.S. Imperialism Will Certainly Be Victorious Win," which clearly indicated the action program to be adopted by the anti-imperialist, revolutionary forces of the world.

This speech delivered by our leader strongly encouraged the struggle of the revolutionary peoples of the world for peace, democracy, national independence, and socialism. It dealt a hard blow to the imperialists led by U.S. imperialism.

In 1971 the true trust and admiration of the revolutionary peoples of the world toward the great revolutionary leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, was further deepened and their enthusiasm for learning from and following his great revolutionary thought was extraordinarily enhanced.

During the one year, 1971, study groups and publication committees for learning from and following his revolutionary history and great thought were organized in greater number. Millions of copies of our leader's works and his biography were published in single-volumes and as collections of documents, and they were carried as publications in various countries amounting to more than 20 million copies.

In 1971, our country established diplomatic relations with Sierra Leone and Malta, and international relations, trade, and cultural exchange with other countries were more actively carried out.

Party and government leaders of many countries of the world, including the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the Chief of State of Cambodia, and the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Chilean Socialist Party, and functionaries of mass organizations visited our country, and many of them were received by our leader.

In many countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America the ranks of supporters and sympathizers of our revolution were further increased. And many more revolutionary peoples of the world sent active support and encouragement to our work for the unification of the fatherland.

Truly 1971 was a year of proud victory in which, in accordance with the wise guidance of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we surprised the people of the world on the path charted by the Fifth Party Congress. It was a year of glory in which we wrought remarkable transformations. And it was a year of storm, in which we accelerated the downfall of U.S. imperialism everywhere in the world, including South Korea, in accordance with the most revolutionary and scientific policy of our leader for the anti-imperialist anti-U.S. struggle.

Today our people, dearly cherishing the passion of loyalty with which we met the 60th birthday of the great revolutionary leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, with reforming successes, are continuously marching forward by demonstrating sagacity, trepidity, and valiant exploits.

THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING OF THE KOREAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION, AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE TREATY

[Text] It was 10 years ago that the Korean-Soviet Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Treaty was signed.

This treaty, signed between Korea and the Soviet Union, based on complete equality, the mutual respect of each other's sovereignty, and the principle of proletarian internationalism, is the expression of a firm resolution of the peoples of the two nations to defend the two nations' security and revolutionary gains against the imperialist encroachment led by U.S. imperialism, and to safeguard peace in Asia and the world.

The Korean people meaningfully marked the 10th anniversary of the signing of this treaty which became an epoch-making event in developing to a higher new stage the traditional friendship and mutual assistance relations between the peoples of the two nations which was forged in the long struggle against the common enemy, imperialism.

The Soviet party and government delegation, led by Comrade Kirill Trofimovich Mazurov, member of the Politburo, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and the First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, participated in the commemorative activity held in our country.

Commemorative meetings were held in all parts of our country, including the Pyongyang City commemorative meeting for the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Friendship and Cooperation Treaty held at the Mansudae Hall, Pyongyang.

In the Pyongyang City commemorative meeting held on 6 July many workers participated, as well as the People's Army soldiers, functionaries of party, power organs, mass organizations, and the science, culture, and publication sectors which are generating new innovations in the struggle for implementing the grand program of the Fifth Congress of the Korean Workers Party proposed by Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader.

Participants in the meeting enthusiastically welcomed guidance cadre comrades of our party and government and members of the Soviet party and government delegation.

At this meeting, which began with the performance of our patriotic song and the Soviet national anthem, our side and the Soviet side each delivered speeches.

Participants in the meeting pledged a further strengthening of the solidarity with the Soviet people which was forged in the common struggle against imperialism, and they pledged their loyalty to the duties imposed by the Korean-Soviet Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Treaty. They firmly confirmed that the friendship and cooperative relations between the peoples of the two nations would be continuously strengthened and developed in the common struggle based on Marxism-Leninism, and on the principle of proletarian internationalism against imperialism led by U.S. imperialism, and for the victory of socialism and communism.

THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING OF THE KOREAN-CHINESE FRIENDSHIP,
COOPERATION, AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE TREATY

[Text] It was 10 years ago that the Korean-Chinese Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Treaty was signed.

The signing of this treaty was an epoch-making event which developed to a higher new stage the traditional friendship and mutual assistance relations between the peoples of the two nations which were forged with blood in the flame of the arduous revolutionary struggle against the common enemies, Japanese imperialism and U.S. imperialism. During the past 10 years this treaty made great contributions to fighting the scheme of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys for aggression and war, to defending the security and the socialist gains of the two nations, Korea and China, and to safeguarding peace in Asia and the world.

In marking this significant day, in order to participate in the commemorative activity held in the two nations, Korea and China, our party and government delegation visited the People's Republic of China, and the party and government delegation of the People's Republic of China visited our country.

Commemorative meetings and friendship rallies were held in all parts of our country, led by the Pyongyang City commemorative meeting for the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Chinese Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance held at the Mansudae Hall, Pyongyang.

In the Pyongyang City commemorative meeting held on 11 July many workers participated, as well as the People's Army soldiers, and functionaries of party and power organs, mass organizations, and the science, culture, and publication and press sectors.

Participants in the meeting enthusiastically welcomed our party and government guidance cadres comrades and the party and government delegation of the People's Republic of China led by Comrade Li Hsien-nien, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee, the Chinese Communist Party, and Vice Premier of the State Council.

At the meeting which began with the performance of our patriotic song and the national anthem of the People's Republic of China, our side and the Chinese side delivered speeches respectively.

In the name of the commemorative meeting a flag embroidered with the writing, "Long Live the Invincible and Militant Solidarity Forged in Blood Between the Korean People and the Chinese People," was given to Comrade Li Hsien-nien, the head of the party and government delegation of the People's Republic of China.

Next, the Chinese party and government delegation presented the commemorative meeting with the portrait embroidered with the scene of the great leader of the Korean people, Comrade Kim Il-song, and the great leader of the Chinese people shaking hands.

Participants in the meeting made a firm determination to further strengthen the undefeatable traditional friendship and revolutionary solidarity between the peoples of the two nations, Korea and China, forged in the flame of the revolutionary struggle against the common enemy, U.S. and Japanese imperialism, and to achieve great revolutionary victory by completely knocking down the imperialists led by U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism and its lackeys in Asia and all parts of the world.

SOCIALIST ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION

Electric Power Industry

[Text] During the period of the Six-Year Plan, the electric power industry faces the militant task of achieving at the end of 1976 electric power production of 28 to 30 billion kilowatts by creating a new power generating capacity of 2.2 million kilowatts through the parallel advance in hydroelectric power station construction and thermal power station construction, and large-scale power station construction and medium- and small-scale power station construction.

In 1971, the first year of the Six-Year Plan, the electric power industry sector created more power generating capacity by successfully guaranteeing the planned complete operation and the partial operation of the Sodusu Power Station, the Pukch'ong Thermal Power Station, the Unggi Power Station, and numerous medium- and small-scale power stations. And the sector fully met the demand of the people's economy which exerted itself for the fulfillment ahead of schedule of the second year task before 15 April 1972 for electric power.

In 1971 the priority task facing the electric power industry was to effectively reorganize the existing motive power base built by the party by being frugal and to make the maximal use out of it.

Large-scale hydroelectric power stations, after reorganizing and reinforcing hydroelectric structures so as not to waste even a drop of water, further increased the turbine efficiency by concurrently introducing new types of turbines and repairing old turbines with new techniques.

As large-scale thermal power stations and medium- and small-scale thermal power stations in factories implemented the priority maintenance and repair of turbines and heat facilities during the rainy season, and carried out full-load operation during the spring, fall, and winter seasons, they raised the importance of thermal power in the motive power structure of the people's economy to the highest level since the founding of the Republic.

Medium- and small-scale power stations built at reservoirs and at all river branches for irrigation readjusted power generators with new equipment during the droughts, and superbly met the supplementary local need for electric power during the entire period from irrigation time to early fall.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, taught us to produce electric power through an all-people's movement, and at the same time, to start an all-people's movement for economizing power.

Accordingly, an important task during 1971 was to explain and propagandize among workers the significance and method of electric power economization and to further intensify and develop the movement for electric power economization.

First of all, by establishing a system of seeking out the means of economizing by dispatching scientists and technicians to factories and enterprises with a high electric power consumption level per unit, and by assisting their practical struggle, we saved 3 to 5 percent of the electric power distributed to many factories and enterprises.

As we balance-distributed electric power consumption by region, quarter, and shift and reorganized production organization and the operation of facilities accordingly, we used the electric power produced with more efficiency than ever.

Especially we controlled the electric power repair and maintenance plan of factories and enterprises and limited the use of electric power during the repair and maintenance period. As a means of systematic control of electric power consumption, we established a system of summing up electric power consumption by 1 day and by 10 days, and compensating during the following day or 10 days in case of over-consumption.

In this way we faithfully executed in the electric power industry sector the consistent policy of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, for giving firm priority to the motive power industry over the development of the people's economy.

Coal Industry

In the coal industry sector, while cherishing the honor of making the first breakthrough in the fulfillment of the 1971 plan, and with the support and aid of all sectors of the people's economy, we actively realized the mechanization and comprehensive mechanization of coal mining while strengthening the material-technical base of coal mines, and markedly increased coal production.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, stated: "It is not only an important task posed for freeing workers in this sector from arduous

labor, but also an important task for more fully meeting the increasing demand of the people's economy for coal to realize the mechanization of coal mining work. During this year, we must strive to achieve a decisive advance in the mechanization and comprehensive mechanization of coal mining work by making the entire party concentrate its power on the coal mining industry sector and by monitoring all sectors of the people's economy, including the machine industry and the metal industry" ("The New Year's Address, 1971," Single-Volume Publication, p 7).

In pursuance of the policy proposed by him, the government of the Republic concentrated its power on making priority appropriations of modern machine facilities, including many machine tools, and raw materials and supplies, including steel materials, to coal mine machine plants, coal mine parts factories, and coal mine engineering and motive power workshops.

In the coal mine industry sector we vigorously pushed for the mechanization and comprehensive mechanization of coal mining work by making rational use of such modern machine facilities sent by various sectors of the people's economy, as electric cars, automobiles, combined excavators, conveyers, and iron props and various advanced mechanical and technical devices we forged ourselves.

Especially in the coal industry sector, we formulated plans for modernization for each coal mine by mobilizing workers, technicians, and scientists. We established modes for mechanization and comprehensive mechanization of coal mining work at such soft-coal mines as the Anju and Hap'o coal mines, and such anthracite coal mines as the Yongdong, Yongmun, and Ch'onsong coal mines.

At the Anju coal mine, we organized a long face system of coal mining in order to facilitate overall mechanization. We introduced into each coal field hydraulic comprehensive mechanical props, cylinder type coal cutting machines, and 800-meter conveyers in order to generally mechanize coal digging, coal loading, and transportation, with the result that arduous coal pit work was alleviated, and the per man productivity was increased as much as 10 times.

Thus, as we concentrated our force in the coal industry sector on the mechanization and comprehensive mechanization of comparatively hard pit work, the mechanization level of loading work was increased by 17 percent and coal cutting work by 25 percent over 1970.

In the coal industry sector in 1971, also in accordance with the party's consistent policy for giving priority to excavation over production, we strengthened technical provisions for excavation and stripping and decisively increased the per pit excavation speed and the excavator stripping.

The coal industry sector directly took over the important excavation pits and stripping stairs which have important significance both in opening up the future path for each coal mine, and in rapidly increasing coal mine production, we guaranteed a priority for this goal with modern machine

facilities, including new types of drills, drilling rigs, comprehensive excavators, and medium automobiles, and we summoned workers to the high speed excavation movement and to the high speed stripping movement.

The coal industry sector continuously guaranteed the high speed excavation rate and the high speed stripping rate up to 60 percent, and on the average up to 50 percent, in accordance with the demand of the party by intensifying political tasks and technical guidance over excavation workers and stripping workers in the important pits and stripping stairs.

Thus the coal industry sector, cherishing the honor of having already triumphed first in scaling the coal height of the Seven-Year Plan, provided with priority more coal cutting areas than in any other year to coal miners who are making the first breakthrough also in the fulfillment of the Six-Year Plan.

During 1971 in the coal industry sector we also strongly organized over 40 medium- and small-scale coal mines in accordance with the party's consistent policy for reorganizing and expanding medium- and small-scale coal mines with modern technology, and increased coal production.

In the coal industry sector, we followed the bonfire of technological innovation and we fully met the demand of the developing people's economy for coal by simultaneously advancing large-scale coal mines and medium- and small-scale coal mines and open pit mining and pit mining.

Mining Industry

In the mining industry sector we continued to thoroughly implement the party's policy for further reorganizing and expanding existing mines and developing more new mines, and for fully meeting the demand for various types of ores with our own resources.

Also during 1971 in the mining industry sector, we put forth a great emphasis on giving priority to geological surveys, which are the first processes in rapidly developing the extractive industry.

Supporting the party's policy to conduct more geological surveys in the deep areas of already developed mines and their vicinities, and especially for intensifying detailed and working geological surveys, functionaries increased their speed and efficiency in surveying by increasing the current survey ranks, by modernizing survey work, and by introducing modern survey methods.

As geological survey functionaries sought out mine pits and areas with large deposits and with high investment efficiency, and as they opened up their future path with a long-term perspective, they superbly fulfilled the honorable duty of being the "scouts" of industry.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, taught us concerning the priority task posed in obliterating the difference between heavy labor and light labor: "The priority task posed in this respect is to transform

labor in the extractive sector into easy and safer labor with high productivity. We must broadly develop a technical innovation movement in the extractive industry sector, which has more arduous and time-consuming work than other sectors" ("Selections From the Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 5, p 454)

In accordance with this policy, in the mining industry sector we set the militant goal of doubling labor productivity by the end of the Six-Year Plan. We strongly carried out the technical revolution to comprehensively mechanize arduous and time-consuming excavation work and transportation work, and to move on to semi-automation and automation.

At mines in all parts of the country we put forth our efforts into the mechanization of tunnel digging and excavation, the comprehensive mechanization of loading and transportation work, and the semi-automation and automation of ore dressing. We vigorously developed the mass technical innovation movement.

Thus we basically realized the mechanization of transportation work in the major area of transportation and in pits. We increased the mechanization proportion of loading work at working faces by more than three times, and the mechanization proportion of transportation work by more than two times. We thus considerably realized the partial automation of the ore dressing system.

During 1971 in the mining industry sector, while strongly building mining machine repair bases and machine parts production bases at important mining areas, we reinforced mine engineering and motive power workshops with modern facilities in order to give priority to reserve parts production, and markedly increased the facility utilization rate.

Consequently, during 1971 we fully met with priority the growing demand of the ferrous metallurgy industry for refined magnetite and the demand of the non-ferrous industry for non-ferrous ores with high rate ores.

In the mining industry sector, we successfully developed large-scale mines and medium- and small-scale mines which would serve the increased production of major ores and the production of new ores in response to the rapidly increasing demand for ores during the Six-Year Plan period.

During the Six-Year Plan period, iron ore production will be increased by 1.8 times, copper production by 1.7 times, zinc production by 1.8 times, tungsten by 1.9 times, and molybdenite by 4.4 times respectively.

Metal Industry

While highly upholding the militant slogans the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il-song proposed at the Fifth Party Congress and in his New Year's Address, in the metal industry sector we generated a great revolutionary upsurge in steel material production through the solemn struggle to fulfill the 1971 plan to make the first breakthrough in the Six-Year Plan.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, taught us: "In order to fully meet the increasing demands in all fields of economic and national defense construction for steel materials, this year we must put great efforts in the development of the ferrous metallurgy industry. We must more rapidly increase iron ore production, improve the preliminary processing of raw materials in order to markedly increase pig iron production at existing blast furnaces. We must massively increase the variety and specifications of rolled steel materials and further develop the production of secondary processed metal goods" ("New Year's Address, 1971," Single-Volume Publication, p 7).

In the metal industry sector, we concentrated our efforts on improving the preliminary processing of raw materials in order to effectively utilize already available preliminary processing facilities. At the same time, we built new preliminary processing facilities to decisively increase the proportion of semi-processed ores in ores fed into blast furnaces. We further strengthened the self-sufficiency of the metal industry.

First of all, we recently built a continuous sintering furnace at the Hwanghae Iron Works, a period sintering furnace at the Kim Ch'aek Iron Works, and a sponge iron furnace at the Ch'ongjin Steel Works. They began their operation with the result that not only pig iron and granulated iron production was rapidly increased, but also a strong material base for economizing costly coke was built.

We also built a reduced lump ore furnace shop at the Hwanghae Iron Works and a blister steel furnace shop at the 13 April Iron Works in order to industrialize the self-determined production of steel raw materials. Consequently, steel production was increased and the base for the metallurgical industry was strongly built.

In the metal industry sector we strongly organized technical provisions for fire-proof bricks by rapidly developing the fire-proof material industry. We produced large quantities of steel by extending the lives of furnaces and repair bases.

First of all, we improved the control of fire-proof raw materials, introduced into the moulding process high-efficiency presses, high-pressure and high-heat sintering methods in order to improve the quality of fire-proof bricks. And by stepping up the construction of the new quartzite shop of the Songjin Fire-proof Factory, and the fire-proof material shop at the Changsan Mine, we met the growing demand of the people's economy for fire-proof bricks.

By making maximum utilization of improved conditions of raw materials and improved conditions of fire-proof materials, iron works, and steel works, employees in various places conscientiously observed the standard operational procedure and technical discipline to increase steel production.

During 1971 in the metal industry sector, we increased the production of rolled steel materials, expanded their variety and specifications, and fully guaranteed the daily growing demand of economic and national defense construction by material quality and specifications.

At iron and steel works in various places, we reorganized bloom shops, large-scale blister steel-rolled steel shops, and thick plate rolled steel shops. We increased the production of rolled steel materials through the struggle to increase the heating capacity of bloom rolling mills and the productivity of steel ingot treatment rolling mills.

Also, by vigorously stepping up the project for increased installation of thin plate rolling mills, the project for the expansion of steel wire rope shops, the project for installation of thin-walled pipe facilities, we rapidly developed second-stage metal processing goods, including wire rope, drawn steel pipe, and thin steel plate, and we further improved their quality.

Thus, in the metal industry sector we fully guaranteed various types of steel materials to suit the demands by material and specifications needed in the overall development of the people's economy, while satisfying with priority the daily increasing demand for steel materials in connection with the national defense industry, the three major tasks of the technical revolution, and the improvement of people's livelihood.

Chemical Industry

During 1971 the cardinal task of the chemical industry was to greatly increase the production of chemical goods, including chemical fertilizers, farm chemicals, chemical fiber, and synthetic resin by making maximal use of the already prepared productive capacity.

In the chemical industry sector we correctly recognized that the production of fertilizers and farm chemicals was an honorable task for accelerating the chemicalization of the rural economy and for narrowing the difference between agricultural labor and industrial labor. We waged the struggle to increase the productive capacity of chemical fertilizers and to improve the qualitative composition of fertilizers.

At the Ch'ongsu, Sunch'on, and Pongung Chemical plants, we introduced new techniques in order to improve lime quality by making maximum use of nitride furnaces equipped with new technology. Thus, by making more readjustments and strengthening overall production processes, we increased the production of lime nitrogenous fertilizer needed in large quantities by peasants.

At chemical plants throughout the country we normalized the production of superphosphate fertilizer from domestic raw materials by making rational use of the improved conditions for apatite supply and the conditions for sulphuric acid supply, we increased the production of trace element fertilizers, including boron and magnesium sulphate.

Also in accordance with the great idea of our fatherly leader for providing the people with more cloth materials and daily necessities, we vigorously stepped up expansion projects for increasing the production capacity of chemical fibers and plastics.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, taught us: "An important task facing the chemical industry sector is to expand and strengthen the raw material base of light industry" ("Selections From the Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 5, p 449).

In the chemical fiber sector we stepped up productive construction, including a saponification system and a distillation system, while maximally increasing the existing vinalon production capacity in order to reach and maintain a 20,000-ton production capacity. We successfully carried out the expansion project for vinalon to a 50,000-ton capacity.

In the plastics sector we concentrated on increasing polyvinyl chloride production, with the result of almost doubling plastics production capacity by readjusting the existing processes and by carrying out the additional construction of synthetic cylos towers. And we opened up a prospect for decisively improving the packaging of industrial and agricultural products in the near future by making preparations for polyethylene production.

As in the chemical industry sector, we built synthetic rubber plants, and petroleum refineries which are vital to creating new industrial sectors. We laid a base for a multifaceted development of our chemical industry.

During 1971, we strengthened the raw material base of industry, and concurrently, we vigorously stepped up the three major tasks of the technical revolution designed to free workers from hard labor and to relax the current tension in the labor force.

At chemical plants throughout the country we carried out the task of preparing technical production provisions and models for automating basic production processes, including hexachlorine and phenolformaline, the mechanization of certain processes, including raw material injection and bark stripping, and the automation and remote control of such heat-affected labor as electric furnaces, rotary furnaces, and boilers, and such harmful work as chloride gas, sulphuric acid gas, and carbon disulphide.

We made technical preparations and production preparations to narrow the gap between agricultural labor and industrial labor by stepping up experiments for the industrialization of various new herbicides suitable to our climatic conditions, soil, and crops such as "Simajin" and "Nip" and the construction of intermediate experimental plants for them.

In the chemical industry sector, we increased the production of various chemical products designed to free women from the burdens of household and kitchen chores by stepping up the production of various swelling agents needed for the development of the food industry and refrigerants and synthetic detergents needed for electric refrigerators and washing machines.

Machine Industry

During 1971, in the machine industry sector, we achieved unprecedented successes in the production of various machine tools, excavation equipment, many farm machines, single-purpose equipment, and plant facilities--all of which play a decisive role in the implementation of the three major tasks of the technical revolution.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught us: "Whether or not we can effectively carry out the central task of the Six-Year Plan, i.e., the technical revolution, ultimately depends on the machine industry sector. In the machine industry sector we must maximally raise the production of various types of machine tools. We must produce more plant facilities of better quality needed for the construction of factories" ("New Year's Address, 1971," Single-Volume Publication, p 8).

After characterizing machine tool production as the key to the three major tasks of the technical revolution, our respected and beloved leader kindled the flames of technical innovation for the working class of Huich'on for increasing with leaps and bounds machine tool production on the basis of arming themselves thoroughly with the party's unitary ideology, generally automating the production process, and reorganizing production in a revolutionary manner.

Upholding the flames of the new technical innovation, the machine industry sector resolved itself to produce 30,000 machine tools before the greatest national holiday, 15 April 1972, and to fulfill the second year task of the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule at all machine plants, including excavation machines, farm machines, single-purpose machines, and plant facilities.

Soaring with the resolution of loyalty to our leader, the machine industry sector put forth great efforts in the implementation of the three major tasks of the technical revolution with remarkable successes.

First of all, at machine industry plants throughout the country we generated a great reform in machine tool production, and increased this production with a leap by 2.3 times.

At the same time, tractor production was increased 1.7 times, refrigerator production 1.6 times, seeding machine production 4.5 times, and electric relay production 2 times. In all sectors of the machine industry technology was developed and production was markedly stepped up.

Large numbers of coal and mining equipment (including cylindrical coal cutting machines, comprehensive excavators, and iron props) were manufactured, contributing to the mechanization, comprehensive mechanization, semi-automation, and automation of coal and mining work.

In the machine industry sector we achieved great changes also in the production of plant facilities needed for the completion of the internal structure

of our industry and for strengthening the chuch'e nature of our industry. This included reduced lump ore furnace facilities, sponge iron furnace facilities, vinalon plant facilities, and chemical fiber plant facilities.

Such successes achieved in the machine industry sector were attained, as the policy which Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, proposed indicated, by actively semi-automating and automating the production processes and in reinforcing and completing weak sectors.

The machine industry sector, automated first of all at the machine plants at Huich'on and Kusong, the processing of beds, aprons, gears, and gearboxes. These were automated, and cast iron conveyors were introduced into the cast iron production processes. Moreover, we further strengthened the material-technical base of machine tool production by constructing the forging shop at the Huich'on Machine Tool Plant, the cast iron shop and the materials shop at the Mangyongdae Machine Tool Plant, and the processing shop and the heat treatment shop at the Ch'ongjin Machine Tool Plant.

While we introduced automated assembly lines in the manufacture of the "P'ungnyon" tractor at the Kiyang Tractor Plant, and the manufacture of the "Chaju" automobile at the Sungni Comprehensive Automobile Plant, we further strengthened the production base of automobiles and tractors by building the cast steel shop and the forging shop at the Kiyang Tractor Plant and the tool shop and the engineering shop at the 25 September Tractor Plant.

In the machine industry sector, we strengthened the collective technical innovation movement in order to constantly raise the standard of technical provisions which serve the electric power industry, the metallurgy industry, the chemical industry, and the building material industry. At the same time, we more effectively organized production bases for heavy machines, including the plant facility shop at the 8 August Plant, and the heavy transformer shop at the Tae'an Electric Appliance Plant.

Especially during 1971, we broadly developed the production bases for coal mine and mine facilities, and the repair bases for farm machines everywhere, thus strongly consolidating the material-technical base for accelerating the three major tasks of the technical revolution.

Shipbuilding Industry

Also during 1971 in the shipbuilding industry sector, one of the major components of the self-sufficient national economy, we built many large, medium, and small ships and technical vessels. This was done in a manner which was fitting to the characteristics of our country, which is surrounded by the sea on three sides, and which is abundant in rivers and streams. Further, it was fitting to the demand of the development of the people's economy.

First of all, based on experience in building, such large refrigerator ships as "Panghwa-san" and "Unp'a-san," we built a number of large refrigerator ships and stern trawlers such as "Paengma-san," a deep-sea fishing boat for the Western Sea.

After building the 1,000-ton stern trawler, "Taeduk-san," markedly superior compared to the broadside trawler, we made fishing fleets large, modernized, and multi-purpose to fit processing motherships and transport ships by building a large number of mass-type stern trawlers and purse-net boats.

Thus, in the shipbuilding industry sector we saw to it that in the fishing industry sector deep-sea fishing and coastal fishing were concurrently carried out, that the deep-sea fishing fleets of the Eastern and Western Seas departed the open seas 20 days earlier than usual, and that fresh fish were supplied to the people throughout the year by overcoming the seasonal limits of coastal migratory fish.

Also during 1971 we strengthened the material-technical base of water transportation by building various types of passenger vessels and freighters (tug boats and towboats) to suit the growing demand for river transportation and the demand of the prevailing situation.

Consequently, the river and coastal transportation networks were further expanded in the water transportation sector, cooperative transportation between rail transportation and water transportation was further intensified, and the tension in railway transportation was further alleviated.

Especially, the large 5,000-ton class passenger ship, "Mangyongbong," completed on 18 May 1971, built by our working class in only 3 months, can accommodate 300 passengers and over 1,700 tons of cargo. It is fully equipped with a study room for Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary history, a movie theater, dining halls, and bathing facilities, and it is being currently used for the repatriation of Korean residents in Japan, which is called the great national migration from capitalism to socialism.

In the shipbuilding industry sector we have strengthened the existing material-technical base of shipyards in order to build more ships, and we have made technical preparations and building preparations to build large merchant ships in anticipation of the prospects of foreign trade.

By equipping the existing ship fitting production bases with new technology and by setting up new ship fitting production bases at shipyards to enable [the shipyards] to manufacture the fittings for the most part by their own efforts whereas in the past they had relied on cooperative production, we have succeeded in increasing shipbuilding speeds.

During 1971 concurrently with the building of ships, we carried out with great success the training of ship management and technical crews, including skippers, chief engineers, and radio operators in order to give great benefit to many sectors of the people's economy, including the shipbuilding industry, fisheries, water transportation, and land development.

Pharmaceutical and Medical Equipment Industry

During 1971 in the pharmaceutical and medical equipment industry sector, which is firmly guaranteeing our general free medical care system, we vigorously carried out large-scale pharmaceutical and medical equipment industry and medium- and small-scale pharmaceutical and medical equipment production, with great successes.

Thus, in this sector, which increased during the Seven-Year Plan in medical drug production by 5.5 times and in medical equipment production by 7.4 times, we once again overfulfilled the implementation of the Six-Year Plan during the first year in the medical drug production plan by 106.5 percent, in the medical equipment production plan by 114.7 percent, and in the medicinal herb production plan by 128.4 percent.

In the pharmaceutical medical equipment industry we stepped up the collective technical innovation movement following the new flame of technical reform kindled by Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, for the working class of Huich'on in 1971. We concentrated our utmost effort on the maximal utilization of the existing economic-technical base.

Pharmaceutical plants in Nanam, Hungnam, and Kanggye intensified the creative cooperation between workers and technicians to achieve the reform of raising medical drug production by over 1.5 to 2 times by introducing new technical reforms without increasing labor forces and facilities.

Thus, during 1971, under the General Bureau of the Pharmaceutical and Medical Equipment Industry, the production capacity of pyramiton, santonin, penicillin, mycillin, isoniazid, and hypodermic needles reached the highest standard since factories began operation, and their output showed a rapid growth.

During 1971, in accordance with the programmatic instructions which our leader issued at the expanded Second Plenum of the Fifth Party Central Committee, and in addition to the modern pharmaceutical and medical equipment industry, we built 32 medium- and small-scale pharmaceutical and medical equipment factories by actively mobilizing locally abundant resources and reserves in order to solve to a considerable extent the problem of pharmaceutical supplies and medical equipment supplies.

On the other hand, factories and enterprises belonging to the national industry sector developed the movement for manufacturing more than one kind of medical equipment, thus contributing to turning rural clinics into hospitals and to strengthening their material-technical bases.

Factories and enterprises belonging to the central industry sector in all parts of the country organized in their respective appropriate ways workshops and work teams to produce electric medical equipment, metal medical equipment, and general medical equipment. They produced electric cardiographs and oral hygiene units in large quantities.

With the revolutionary self-consciousness of being responsible for the lives of the people, functionaries in this sector gave serious attention to improving the quality of medical drugs and medical equipment during 1971.

Pharmaceutical factories in all parts of the country correctly recognized that improving the wrapping of medical drugs was the key to extending the shelf life and improving the effectiveness of drugs. They wrapped tablets and powdered drugs with thin plastic and cellophane of improved design and wrapping pattern.

And by generally making medical equipment with stainless steel, we further improved quality.

Thus, while improving the quality of medical drugs and medical equipment we had already been manufacturing, we manufactured medical drugs and medical equipment, including new and highly effective antibiotics, and hormones and other medical drugs, and medical equipment, and we industrialized their production.

During 1971, 32 new kinds of medical drugs were manufactured.

Forestry

Following the flames of new technical innovations upheld by the working class of Huich'on, the forestry sector generated a new revolutionary upsurge in order to fully meet the growing demand of the people's economy for lumber.

When he proposed the three major tasks of the technical revolution Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, instructed us: "The task posed with priority is to develop a broad technical innovation movement in the extractive industry sector which has more time-consuming and arduous work than in any other sector. It is also to make labor in this sector easy, highly productive, and safe" ("Selections From the Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 5, p 45).

During 1971 the forestry sector first of all generally raised the mechanization level of forestry work and vigorously developed a technical innovation movement to eliminate the differences between heavy labor and light labor.

Forestry stations generally completed the mechanization of timber cutting and timber shipping work. They put forth their effort in mechanizing the entire process of timber collecting, timber loading and unloading, tojang work, and rafting.

Thus, rational and advanced mechanical means and work methods, including bulldozers, cableways, and heavy timber transport, were widely used in logging area road building and in logging area timber collection.

Also during 1971, the forestry sector made rational use of loading and unloading machines. They also employed Ch'ollima loading and unloading cranes

recently built and sent out by forestry machine plants. Thus, they generally mechanized work at yukt'ojang and logging area relay points. The work of pushing logs into water at rafting sites was also mechanized.

After mechanizing hard logging work, the forestry sector fully introduced the rotation timber cutting method [selective thinning?] in order to develop the forestry industry with a long-range perspective, and to endlessly increase log production.

Forestry stations at various places gave priority to forestry exploration in order to further consolidate and develop the rotating timber cutting method. They developed undeveloped areas based on the survey data obtained in the process of studying such areas, and they cut timber with plans according to the rotation period.

Forestry stations throughout the country built firm forestry bases for rotation timber cutting at forestry stations by continuously increasing log production and by growing luxuriant forests.

The forestry sector paid serious attention to increasing the lumbering recovery rate and to developing the forestry chemical industry.

Sawmills and timber processing factories throughout the country systematically increased the output of pressboard and fiberboard by effectively utilizing existing facilities and by increasing the number of new facilities.

During 1971 in the forestry sector, each forestry station organized a daily necessity shop in order to make more attractive, sturdy, and useful furniture, and they produced large quantities of dressers, tables, and desks, and other household furniture.

The forestry sector organized especially its own locker production bases at Yangdok and Pongung; nail production bases in all parts of the country were also built, and the forestry sector took measures to eliminate the fluctuations in furniture production and to actively promote stabilizing measures.

Building Materials Industry

The building materials industry thoroughly carried out party policy for advancing in parallel the national building materials industry and the local building materials industry in order to markedly increase various types of building materials, including cement. They fully met the vast demands for building materials needed for economic construction and national defense construction.

During 1971 the building materials industry sector first of all introduced the new baking method by following the flames of the new technical reform upheld by the working class of Huich'on. They strove to make a maximal use of the existing economic base, to eliminate dust and gas generated in the production process, and to free workers from arduous labor.

Highly upholding the instructions of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, issued in May 1968, the building materials industry sector put forth its efforts in generalizing the experience of the Ch'onnae-ri Cement Plant which increased the per hour production of the firing furnace by 1.8 times only by introducing the new baking method.

Cement plants at Haeju and Puraesan and other places introduced a new baking method and a new cooling device to increase the per hour productivity by 1.6 times on the average, and they increased cement production and eliminated dust to a considerable extent by adding a raw material stirring device and a dust precipitation device to the cement crushers.

The building materials sector built one to three medium- and small-scale cement plants in each province in a mass movement by depending on limestone and anthracite which were locally abundant. They met the demand for cement needed in local construction and rural construction.

As the building materials industry sector advanced parallel to the national building materials industry and to the local building materials industry, it increased the production of ceramic building materials, general building materials, wooden building materials, metal building materials, and chemical building materials needed in the three major tasks of the technical revolution, in the cities, and in rural construction, and they expanded their varieties.

National metal and chemical building materials factories and local metal and chemical building materials factories intensified the collective technical innovation movement in order to produce and supply cast iron pipes, forged welded pipes, and vinyl chloride pipes which were sufficient for irrigating more than 30,000 chongbo of wet fields in rural areas.

National ceramic and general building materials factories and local ceramic and general building materials factories automated the major production processes and created a new production capacity. They increased two-fold and ten-fold at maximum, the production of bricks, tiles, colored tiles, and porcelain facilities needed for the P'yongch'on-type (Songnim-type) housing projects and in rural construction.

Of them, ceramic factories at Taesong, Anbyon, and Pakch'ung automated the tile production process to raise its production and quality to the international level. Local brick factories in South P'yongan Province, North P'yongan Province, and South Hamgyong Province built tunnel baking furnaces in order to expand their production bases.

During 1971, by rationally developing locally abundant resources, the building materials industry sector built two to three local building materials production bases for each city and county.

Thus, during the first year, these bases made considerable contributions to the introduction of piped water service and to bus service in rural areas.

Stone (stone paving) factories, porous pipe factories, porcelain bowl factories, and tile factories built recently along with national building materials bases, are serving as important production and supply bases of building materials in the rapidly executed introduction of piped water service to rural areas and in the construction of county sites.

Thus during 1971, our building materials industry played an enormous role in narrowing the difference in living standards between the workers and the peasants, and in reducing the difference in living conditions between urban areas and rural areas.

Light Industry

Upholding the original policy proposed by Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, for concurrently advancing the large-scale national industry and the medium- and small-scale local industry, the light industry sector once again registered an epoch-making advance in the production of people's consumer goods.

Based on the building of modern textile, shoe, paper, foodstuff, and daily necessities industries during the Seven-Year Plan, the light industry sector concentrated its struggle on the expansion of variety and the improvement of quality of light industry products demanded in the raising of the living standard of the people during 1971, the first year of the Six-Year Plan.

Thus, during 1971 the light industry sector firmly built the material-technical base of light industry. It turned out large quantities of various people's consumer goods such as new coat materials, pleated skirts, nylon pants with stockings, "sach'ul" boots, and modern kitchen utensils.

Textile Industry: After building bases for the production of cotton textiles, silk textiles, staple fiber textiles, vinalon textiles, and woolen textiles during the Seven-Year Plan in 1971, the textile industry sector improved the combination structure of fibers and the pre- and post-processing treatment of fibers, including nylon, tetron, and anilon, in order to produce large quantities of various strong, fine, and distinctly colored suit material, coat material, and shirt material. They also made particular efforts to produce winter suit material.

The greatest success the textile industry sector achieved during 1971 was that it newly organized the production of the long fiber textile system capable of producing strong, attractive suit material composed of abundant vinalon and staple fiber, and it normalized its production.

In order to establish the long fiber system, the textile industry sector stepped up the production of machine facilities, including unravelling machines and parts. By readjusting the existing systems and organizing a new priority system, the textile industry sector increased the production of lined vinalon chloride suit material and striped suit material by 108 percent over 1970, and that of cotton vinalon mixed textile by 2.5 percent.

Another great success was that the textile industry sector improved the dyeing technique of woolen textiles and increased the production of color-fast and distinctly-colored coat material by 113 percent. That of woolen coat material was increased by 114 percent. This sector organized a textile system of producing new high counts of shirt material.

First of all, in the knit textile sector, in accordance with our leader's long-range idea of producing knit textiles, technicians and skilled workers for knit textile factories in each province were trained, and at the same time, a series of technical preparations were vigorously made.

Also, the production capacity of nylon slacks with stockings was newly created at many knit textile factories, including Kangso and Nangnang. Its production was normalized, with the results that nylon slacks with stockings were supplied to many women and school girls.

Especially in the knit textile sector, the combination structure of fibers and processing technique were improved to improve the quality of underwear, sweaters, jackets, neckerchiefs, and socks. The proportion of the production of winter knit textiles for children was stepped up. Of this, the production of winter underwear was increased by 120 percent, and that of children's underwear by 139 percent.

In the clothing sector, the production of men's winter suit material was stressed, while attention was also given to the production of children's clothing and women's clothing. For that purpose facilities of national clothing factories were improved with the use of high-speed sewing machines. By transferring sewing machines left over from this process to other clothing factories, we rapidly raised the production capacity of clothing.

Also, clothing patterns were investigated by region, season, social stratum, and occupation, and clothing production was organized in accordance with the model patterns fitting the physical features of the Korean people, with the result that the production of Western-style clothing was increased by 3.4 times, and of this, that of men's clothing by 4.3 times.

Shoe Industry: In this sector, during 1971 a struggle was waged to increase the production of leather shoes and imitation leather shoes, and especially to increase the proportion of production of winter shoes, children's shoes, and women's shoes.

Consequently, the production of shoes was increased by 110 percent over 1970, and of this, the proportion of winter shoes was increased by 127 percent, and that of leather shoes by 1.6 times. Beginning in 1971 the production of "sach'ul" boots for women and children was massively carried out.

The greatest success gained in the shoe industry sector during 1971 was the new shoe production capacity that was created and its production was normalized to meet the growing demand for shoes brought about by the improvement in the livelihood of the people.

First of all, in accordance with the party policy demand for an increase in the production of leather and imitation leather shoes, a new shoe factory capable of producing 1 million pairs of shoes per year was built, and its operation was begun.

In superbly implementing the party policy for increasing the proportion of women's and children's shoes, a "sach'ul" boot production system, with a capacity of 1.8 million pairs of shoes, was organized, and massive production was carried out.

In the shoe industry sector, a technical innovation movement to manufacture various strong and elegant shoes was vigorously unfolded, with considerable success in improving the styles and luster of the shoes.

Upholding the flames of technical innovation kindled by our leader, shoe factories in various parts of the country actively pursued the technical revolution to succeed in the production of vinyl chloride luster shoes and vinyl cloth shoes. Its production was industrialized to massively produce good-quality vinyl chloride and cloth shoes.

Also models of shoes by season, sex, and size to suit our climatic conditions and the foot shapes of workers were made, specialized shoe sole factories and shoe mold factories for manufacturing new shoe trees, soles, and parts were equipped with modern technology.

Paper Manufacturing: During 1971 the paper manufacturing sector was faced with the militant task of stepping up the production of kraft paper, corrugated paper, and special-purpose paper to meet the growing demand of the people's economy for this product, while rapidly increasing the production of newsprint and writing paper.

For the purpose of maximally increasing the capacity of newsprint and stationery production, the paper manufacturing sector created reserves of logs, corn stalks, and rice straw--paper raw materials--and thus strove to increase the pre-treatment of raw materials.

Paper manufacturing factories accepted various types of high-efficiency tree-barking devices for barking trees in the pre-treatment processes of paper raw materials and mobile hollowing devices to take out the inside of corn (at cooperative farms) in order to increase the pre-treatment capacity of raw materials. The production of newsprint and writing paper was increased by creating raw material reserves.

In the paper manufacturing sector, weak links in all processes were reinforced and completed. Thus, the primary substance capacity and the ch'ojil capacity were increased in order to let the maximum capacity be discharged in the overall paper manufacturing processes.

The Kilchu pulp mill, the nucleus for the production of newsprint in our country, entered the stage of completion in the struggle for creating a new paper making capacity to fit the capacity of the production process in the postwar period.

During 1971 in the paper manufacturing sector a new production capacity for various types of good-quality wrapping paper and special type paper was created to contribute to the acceleration of the three major tasks of the technical revolution and to the improvement of wrapping.

The Unp'a corrugated paper factory created a new production system for making various types of corrugated paper with rice straw materials which are abundant in our country, and it began its operation. The Hoeryong paper factory added a new production system for special type paper and manufactured various types of technical paper such as insulating paper and tracing paper.

Together with large-scale national paper manufacturing factories, medium- and small-scale paper manufacturing factories mobilized and treated locally idle materials and paper raw materials, actively mechanized raw materials treatment, transportation within the premises, and the completing process to adequately meet the local demands for paper, including flooring paper and ceiling paper.

Food Industry: Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, exhorted: "The most important task posed in alleviating the kitchen work of women is to generate a new reform in the food processing industry. We must massively develop the processing of various types of subsidiary foods, and also broadly organize the processing of staple foods in order to industrially process all types of foodstuff and supply them, thus enabling women to prepare food simply in a short period of time at home" ("Selections From the Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 5, p 457).

Having already industrialized the production of soy sauce and bean paste, during 1971 the goal was to industrialize the processing of vegetables, fruits, meat, and fish. The food industry sector put forth its efforts in building in each city and county subsidiary food processing factories for producing semi-finished and finished products of major subsidiary foods.

Thus during 1971, in each city and county of our country which had already had more than three food processing factories, vegetable and fruit processing factories and meat and fish processing factories were built additionally. Storage and refrigeration facilities suitable to this were provided, and strong bases for industrializing subsidiary food production at a high level were built.

Beginning in 1971, especially in the high-rise building areas of the major cities, including Pyongyang and Hamhung, kimch'i factories were built for every 1,000 to 2,000 households to industrially produce and supply tasty kimch'i, and thus strong bases for industrializing subsidiary food production at a high level were built.

The food industry sector put forth its efforts in improving the quality of subsidiary foods and the diet of the people by rapidly increasing the production of various seasoning agents, including seasoning powder and amino acid.

Based on the experience already gained in producing seasoning powder and amino acid, each province built medium- and small-scale seasoning powder factories and workshops, thus succeeding in the complete industrialization of seasoning agents.

Based on the experience in building and managing rice mills, steamed rice factories, bakeries, and noodle factories in the major cities and laborers districts, during 1971 the food industry sector also made preparations for industrializing dried steamed rice, dried noodles, and dried soup materials (including seasoning) which could be prepared in a short period of time by supplying at once staple foods and subsidiary foods to last for a certain period of time.

Thanks to the great solicitude of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, the Ministry of Local Industries organized model factories and manufactured experimental goods, trained technicians and skilled workers in this process, and amassed experience in production techniques and the securing of materials and raw materials.

Daily Necessity Industry: Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader exhorted: "Together with developing the food processing industry, by producing and supplying in large quantities various kitchen appliances, including home refrigerators, washing machines, and electric cookers, we must enable women to do their kitchen work and household work without spending much time" ("Selections From the Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 5, p 457).

In accordance with this policy, the daily necessity industry paid serious attention to increasing the production of high-class modern iron material goods and fine metalwares, with emphasis on modern kitchen appliances.

First of all, the daily necessity industry sector supplied with priority to iron ware daily necessity factories and the daily necessity workshops of national industrial plants various good quality machine tools and precision machines in order to rapidly increase their production capacity for iron material daily necessities.

The daily necessity industry sector built strong small rolling, elongation, and cutting bases, and grinding and plating bases, in various districts, including Kangso, Hamhung, and Kimch'aek, to supply materials to suit the technical specifications of iron material daily necessities and to improve the exterior finish and plating of manufactured goods.

Thus, during 1971 the production of home refrigerators, washing machines, electric cookers, noodle making machines, seasoning grinders, and light metal utensils was increased by two- to three-fold over 1970. Also the production of precision machines for the home, office machines, home tools and goods, sanitation equipment, and medical equipment showed an increase.

Also the quality of iron daily necessities, resin daily necessities, ceramic ware, glassware, and modern conveniences were raised one stage higher. The daily necessity industry sector concentrated its force on generating a new reform in the production of daily necessities.

In order to improve the quality of manufactured goods, the local industries concentrated their production technical capabilities on organizing throughout the country model factories and workshops by sectors such as iron materials daily necessities, plastic daily necessities, ceramic ware, and glassware, and generalized such models. By solving pending problems in that process, the daily necessity industry raised the overall quality of goods.

In this way the designs, strength, and efficiency of electric rice cookers, aluminum wares, irons, wall clocks, plastic daily necessities, some toys, white ceramic ware, glassware, and battlefield souvenirs, and special local products were improved.

Local Industry: As the wise policy of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, to develop local industries as a party-wide and all masses' movement was thoroughly implemented, the local industry showed rapid development.

In June 1958 Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, convened the plenum of the Party Central Committee, and proposed the policy for building the medium- and small-scale local industries as a movement of all the masses, and he wisely guided it. Thus, in a short period of only 3 months more than 1,000 local industrial factories were built.

He personally created models of local industry in Ch'angsong-kun and Sakchu-kun. Immediately following this in August 1962 he convened the joint Ch'angsong conference of local party and economic functionaries and meticulously organized and guided the task of generalizing models throughout the nation.

Thus, the material-technical base of our local industrial factories was rapidly expanded with the powerful support of the mass technical innovation movement and the national industry, and the raw material bases of the local industrial factories were also expanded.

At the national conference of local industrial functionaries, convened in February 1970, Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, issued programmatic instructions for generating various reforms in the production of people's consumer goods by more strongly developing the local industry through a movement of all the masses.

As a result, more than 760 local industry factories and including more than 500 gift factories dedicated to the Fifth Congress of the Korean Workers Party came into being. Thus, each city and county contains more than 20 medium- and small-scale factories.

Upholding the flames raised by the working class of Huleh'on, during 1971, the local industry sector actively accelerated mechanization and comprehensive mechanization. As the sector was supplied with various types of machine tools, it decisively strengthened the material-technical basis of the local industry by strongly building new single-purpose food machine plants and local industry machine plants.

Also, during 1971 the local industry sector built new rolling, elongation, carbonic etching bases, and the production bases for carbonic acid, caustic soda, and glassware as centers of local industrial factories, including Kangso and Kimch'aek. It further modernized and industrialized the raw material bases of the local industry factories.

The local industry sector also improved further production and technical guidance and the guarantee of materials to make the character of local industries distinct and to expand the variety of local industrial goods and to improve their quality.

Fisheries

From 4 to 5 April 1971, Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, provided on-the-spot guidance at factories and enterprises in Sinp'o, and he convened the consultative conference of functionaries of the fisheries sector to issue programmatic instructions for more rapid developments in the fisheries sector.

Fighters in the fisheries sector supported our leader's programmatic instructions and further strongly consolidated the material-technical base of fisheries. It overfulfilled the 1971 fisheries plan by 105 percent which resulted from effecting new reforms in fish catching and fish processing.

On 26 December 1971, Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, sent felicitations and many gifts to functionaries in the fisheries sector who greatly contributed to the strengthening of the nation's economic power and the improvement of the people's livelihood by superbly fulfilling their assigned revolutionary tasks.

Deep-sea Fisheries: Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, not only charted the path to catch more fish in the far seas, but also provided all conditions necessary for the development of deep-sea fisheries even in difficult times when it was necessary to give much effort to national defense construction.

During 1971, the deep-sea fishing fleets received work ships including a 3,750-ton class stern trawler, "Unp'a-san," and a 1,000-ton class stern trawler, "Taedok-san," and many other 450-ton class trawlers. They strengthened the base of deep-sea fishing.

Thus, work ships were made heavy, modern, and versatile to keep pace with the 10,000-ton class mother ships and the 5,000-ton transport ships equipped with modern technology.

Deep-sea fishing fleets strengthened the technical provisions of deep-sea exploration teams and actively developed new fishing grounds. They also actively gave priority to primary fishing grounds in response to the strong revolutionary enthusiasm of deep-sea fisheries workers and the wide-ranging activities of fishing fleets.

The deep-sea fishing fleets skillfully used trawls, purse-nets, and gill-nets, according to the frequently changing fishing grounds and fishing conditions, to catch large quantities of such fish as herring, cod, and flounder.

By carrying reserve parts and reserve engines the deep-sea fishing fleets carried out medium and small repairs on their return from deep-sea fishing and stepped up subsequent deep-sea fishing operations. By catching large quantities of fish with this kind of tactic, they greatly contributed to supplying fish to the people throughout the year.

Offshore Fishing: Upholding our leader's exhortation to catch fish by various methods, without being restricted by the seasons, the fisheries sector combined large-scale fishing with medium- and small-scale fishing. They caught migratory fish which frequent offshore areas such as Pacific sand lance, anchovy, yellow corvina, herring, octopus, trout, and Alaska pollack and nonmigratory fish.

Thanks to the great solicitude of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, during 1971 the fisheries sector built piers at all fishing bases near the primary fishing grounds during 1971, and vigorously pursued the task of modernizing unloading facilities.

The fisheries sector installed concrete piers to dock many ships at once, many conveyers, and "fish pumps" in the Sinp'o, Hongwon, and Kyongp'o districts. Thus, the sector freed workers from hard work by unloading fully loaded fishing boats with machines. They gained more fishing time.

In the fisheries ship repair sector, fish net repair, and technical studies were carried out on a priority basis during each fishing season. When schools of fish such as anchovy, octopus, trout, and Alaskan pollack rushed in, the fisheries sector confronted them with vigorous and intensive fishing battles, and they won these fishing battles with triumphs of full loads of fish.

Through intensified creative cooperation between workers and technicians, and between fisheries workers on the east coast and those on the west coast, purse-net fishing and trawl fishing on the west coast was raised to the level of the east coast. Moreover, the annual plan for fishery production on the west coast was fulfilled by the end of November, ahead of schedule.

Upholding the policy proposed by Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, the fisheries sector further strengthened fisheries cooperatives and fisheries work teams (fisheries subteams) in many sectors of the people's economy. It developed fishing operations as a movement of all the masses.

In this way, the fisheries sector adequately met the supplementary demand of the people along the sea coasts for fishery products, and larger quantities of fish were supplied to various sectors of the people's economy, including the northern inland area.

Shallow Sea Cultivation: Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, taught us: "Functionaries of the fisheries sector must broadly organize fishery cultivation and decisively improve its methods in order to cultivate large quantities of brown seaweed, kelp, sea-cucumber, clams, oysters, and laver" ("For Attaining a New Leap in the Development of the Fisheries Industry, Single-Volume Publication," p 28).

During 1971 the shallow sea cultivation sector intensified the seed collection of brown seaweed, kelp, and laver and their transplanting in order to rapidly expand cultivation resources. They waged a struggle to increase their production.

Upholding the flame of technical innovation kindled by the working class of Huich'on, the shallow sea cultivation stations at various places sought reserves for the increased production of pure brown seaweed. They also improved the seed collection and transplanting of pure brown seaweed.

Emulating the experience of the Kyongp'o shallow sea cultivation station, the shallow sea cultivation stations at Hongwon, Soho, T'oecho, Sinch'ang, and Tanch'on built 100 to 200 square meter cultivation tanks, collected the seeds of pure brown seaweed during May and June, and transplanted in September. In this way, they further extended the cultivation period of pure brown seaweed by 3 to 4 months.

Accordingly, more pure brown seaweed resources than ever were prepared on the east coast, and the output of pure brown seaweed was increased by 1.4 times over 1970.

Shallow sea cultivation stations at Pup'o, Ungjin, and P'yonghwa on the west coast, and at Sinch'ang, Tanch'on, Iwon, and Yongdae on the east coast, took into consideration the characteristics of kelp which grows only in cold water. They built cultivation tanks at each fisheries center with refrigeration tanks, and collected kelp seeds and cultivated them by using the cold water from refrigerators.

In this way, kelp began to grow in the summer in 1971 while it used to begin to grow in October. Kelp which used to be found only in the southern part of the west coast now began to grow on the east coast too. Moreover, the kelp output per bunch was increased by two times over the usual year.

The shallow sea cultivation sector also improved the cultivation of pure oysters on the east coast and the mino oysters on the west coast and thus created resources for rapidly increasing oyster output during the Six-Year Plan.

Fresh Water Fish Breeding: This sector superbly carried out the consistent policy of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, for the combining the fish breeding at state-operated fish farms, factories, enterprises, and cooperative farms, to breed fish everywhere in swarms with water, with great successes.

Upholding the premier's exhortation for boldly developing fish breeding in tidelands, the state-operated fish breeding sector widely built tideland fish breeding farms which have plenty of natural feed. They are more conducive for young fish, and to increasing the fertility of tidelands.

With the goal of organizing 1,000 chongbo of fish breeding farms primarily for the mullet family, supplemented with eel, carp, and *Aristichthys nobilis*, North P'yongan Province, South P'yongan Province, and South Hwanghae Province built ponds for the fertility of tidelands.

The state-operated fish breeding sector overfulfilled the production plan for rainbow trout by 163.7 percent by increasing the survival rate of young fish and by decisively improving management methods. They laid bases for increasing output by leaps every year.

Emulating the experience of the P'yongwon cooperative farm in P'yongwon County in breeding 6 tons of fish per chongbo and per management worker, the fish breeding sector's agencies, enterprises, and cooperative farms built fish breeding farms as a movement of all the masses, and adopted the advanced three-dimensional fish breeding method.

In this way many fish breeding farms, including those at the Yongdok cooperative farm in Sukch'on County, the Yanggum cooperative farm in Yokp'o District, and the T'aegam cooperative farm in Sunan County, increased the production of fresh fish by 3 to 4 tons per chongbo, and mastered the superiority of three-dimensional fish breeding.

Also, the fish breeding sector, composed of agencies, enterprises, and cooperative farms, followed the example of the Kup'yong cooperative farm in Ch'osan County in breeding young salmon trout in a 40-ri stretch of the Saemso River. They thus solved their problem of subsidiary food, and were the envy of the people along the coast. They released many fish into rivers and streams in uninhabited areas.

Salmon trout in the Talsan River in Ch'angsong County and the Unha River in Yangdok County grew by 1 kilogram per year.

During 1971 the fresh fish breeding sector pond smelt breeding in rivers and streams along the east coast was transferred to rivers and streams along the west coast with considerable success in the first year.

Marine Products Processing: With the great concern shown by Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, the marine products processing sector stepped up preparations for the processing of refrigerated goods and salted goods while building modern and large-scale processing facilities.

Pursuing the great idea of our respected and beloved leader for sufficiently supplying fresh fish to our people without interruption throughout the four seasons, the marine product processing sector built large refrigerators at fisheries centers, including refrigeration plants at Sinp'o and Yuktai which each have a 10,000-ton capacity.

Because refrigeration plants built in each province with the strong support and aid of the machine industry had a higher level of mechanization compared with the previous hot air refrigeration plants, they were modern ones capable of freezing large quantities of fish products at once with one tenth of the labor force.

The marine products processing sector also installed modern salting tanks at all fisheries centers on the east and west coasts, and thus laid the base for supplying fishery products to our people with fewer limitations.

As the marine products processing sector massively introduced automatic disemboweling machines into the processing of Alaskan pollack, which cover one-half of our fisheries production, it rapidly raised the mechanization and automation level, and enabled us to decisively increase the production of Alaskan pollack eggs, salted Alaskan pollack guts, and liver oil.

Thus, the output of various salted fish, primarily with Alaskan pollack guts as raw materials, was systematically boosted, and comparatively large quantities of processed clam, shrimp, and lobster products were processed.

The marine products processing sector more strongly organized liver oil workshops, sugar-coated liver oil pill workshops, and fish powder workshops. They improved their technical management and massively produced and supplied marine products euphatics, industrial raw materials, protein fodder, and mineral fodder as well.

Capital Construction

The capital construction sector thoroughly implemented the party policy for centralizing construction in order to step up the beginning of operations for the major objects of construction during 1971, and to maximally raise the efficacy of investment.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, stated: "The important task facing the capital construction sector is to thoroughly carry out the party policy for centralizing construction" ("New Year's Address, 1971," Single-volume Publication, p 11).

This sector concentrated its efforts on the 15 major objects of construction, the 10 major objects of city construction, and on the socialist rural village construction which play an important role in the further development of our nation's industry.

The industrial construction sector, which concentrated its forces on the 15 major objects of construction, completed many of these goals, including the Sodusu Power Station, the No 6 power generator at the Pukch'ang Thermal Power Station, the sintering furnace shop at the Hwanghae Iron Works, the T'aek In-son Plaza, and the railway construction between Haeju and Paech'on.

The industrial construction sector stepped up the construction of the Sodusu Power Station, the Pukch'ang Thermal Power Station, and the Unggi Thermal Power Station which are needed for the concurrent development of hydroelectric power stations and thermal power stations in the electric power industry sector in order to give firm precedence to the motive power industry over the development of the national economy.

The industrial construction sector also contributed to the completion of our industry's internal structure and to the strengthening of our industry's independence by building shops, including the sintering furnace shop and reduced lump ore workshop at the Hwanghae Iron Works, and the continuous sintering furnace, and the No 3 coke furnace, at the Kimch'aek Iron Works.

As during 1971, this sector carried out the construction of several new plants needed for the creation of a new chemical industry, such as crude oil processing plants and synthetic rubber plants, and the expansion projects of vinalon plants and vinyl chloride plants. It laid a base for developing our nation's chemical industry with more diversity.

During 1971 the railway constructions between Haeju and Paech'on, between Sep'o and Ich'on, and between Kanggye-Hyesan and Musan were vigorously executed. Of these, the railway between Haeju and Paech'on was completed.

In urban construction, a movement of all of the masses for building 100,000 family houses every year designed to adequately solve the demand of our people for living facilities was developed, with the result that the image of cities was completely changed.

Also in city construction efforts were concentrated on the construction of the Pip'a Street in our revolutionary capital, Pyongyang, such provincial capitals as Sinuiju City, Pyongyang City, and Haeju City. Activities were conducted in the construction of such port cities as Namp'o City, and Najin City in order to superbly organize the local political, economic, and cultural centers.

With the initiative and direct guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, together with tower-style, multi-story buildings in these cities, the construction of the P'yongch'on type houses (two to three stories) which were in harmony with the residential areas, and with the natural and geographical conditions, was carried out everywhere in order to turn city construction into a task of the masses, and to markedly increase the speed of city construction.

Also in urban construction, following the original idea of our premier for coordinating the construction of industrial districts with that of residential areas in socialist construction, modern and large-scale multi-storied building areas were built in the Kiyang district in Kangso County, several districts in Huich'on City, the Nanam district in Ch'ongjin City, and the Sap'o district in Hamhung City.

Especially during 1971, the monumental edifices of our time, the Mansudae Museum of Revolution, the No 2 building of the Kim Il-song Comprehensive University, and the Namp'o Theater, and many others rose.

Together with industrial and urban construction, rural construction was also carried out at a high rate.

Having already built 650,000 modern rural family houses during the Seven-Year Plan, rural construction teams and cooperative farm members have waged the struggle of all of the masses to build 150,000 to 200,000 family houses every year in order to adequately meet the demand for houses due to the shortage of residences and the increase in population.

Also in rural construction, the introduction of piped water service into rural areas, which has important significance in improving the living conditions of rural inhabitants, was begun, with the result that already more than 540 rural villages were furnished with piped water service. Of these, the project was completed in Yangdok County in South P'yongan Province. The Mangyongdae district in Pyongyang City was also completed.

During 1971, the capital construction sector introduced advanced machines and techniques, including the gliding construction method in the construction of industrial buildings, public buildings, and multi-story houses, and thus markedly increased construction speed.

Also following our leader's original policy for concurrently developing the national building materials industry and the local building materials industry, the newly built local building materials bases exerted their strength to speed up the local construction rate, together with industrial construction and city construction.

Communications and Transportation

Upholding the programmatic task, Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, at the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Fifth Party Congress of the Korean Workers Party, proposed that the communications and transportation sector continue to put forth its efforts into solving the tension in transportation and thus fully met the increasing demand for transportation.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, taught us: "It is an extremely urgent task posed in accelerating the nation's economic construction now to solve the tension in transportation. During this year we must develop railway transportation one stage higher by giving party-wide and national attention" ("New Year's Address, 1971," Single-volume Publication, p 10).

The party and the government set the problem of solving the tension in transportation, together with coal, as the key to the implementation of the economic plan for 1971. They organized and guided the struggle to support and aid the communications and transportation sector, including the railways, as a party-wide and national task.

Railway Transportation: During 1971, while concentrating on making the electrification of railways fully display its power and maximally increasing the passage capacity of railways by curtailing the waiting time of freight cars, this sector also vigorously pushed for new railway construction.

Based on the completion of the electrification of railways during the Seven-Year Plan, during 1971 (the first year of the Six-Year Plan), the railway transportation sector paid great attention to displaying the power of railway electrification.

First of all, each railway control bureau replaced deteriorated railroad ties with new light-weight and heavy-weight ties on the electrified sections. It expanded small station yards, built additional marshalling yards, and mass-produced 60-ton freight cars.

While further consolidating and developing specialized train formation and a certain kind of loading and unloading method, it further increased the utilization rate of freight cars by using the methods of rotation, concentrated transportation, and of increasing the proportions of through trains.

During 1971, the railway transportation sector brought about a great advance in the mechanization of loading and unloading work. This has important significance in freeing workers from arduous labor, in cutting the waiting time of freight cars, in the mechanization of railway track maintenance work, and in the automation of railway management.

Upholding the revolutionary slogan, "Let Factories Help Railways and Let Railways Help Factories," each railway control bureau vigorously pushed for the mechanization and rationalization of loading and unloading by generalizing the experience of the Kangson station and the Ch'ollima Kangson Steel Works. They cut the waiting time of freight cars by half.

First of all the Ministry of Railways, and all the ministries concerned with the people's economy, major stations, agencies, and enterprises, waged a national and party-wide struggle to mechanize and rationalize the loading and unloading of heavy freight by introducing 140 units of machines, including mobile cranes, crab cranes, railway cranes, and automatic loaders.

Also, the major stations, factories, and enterprises that deal with piled freight such as coal, metal ores, and aggregates built sloped lines for instant loading and unloading and pier-type facilities as a mass movement in order to decisively shorten the waiting time of freight cars.

All railway control bureaus sought organizational and technical steps of creating and generalizing a model which could be generalized throughout the nation by concentrating their force on the mechanization and automation of railway work and railway management.

The Pyongyang railway track team built many different machines with its own ability, with great efficiency, including railway track installing machines, comprehensive rail work machines, rail exchanging machines, concrete railway tie transport and laying machines, rock crushers, and rock cleaning machines. They thus created the experience of comprehensively mechanizing railway track work.

Also, following the experience in realizing automation in the railway management between Sop'o and Kan-ri, all railway control bureaus succeeded in making the technical preparations and material preparations needed to create models at each unit and to generalize them.

During 1971, the railway transportation sector developed a collective technical innovation movement to build strong rolling stock bases and to repair and build bases for producing wheels. It built bases for the production of refrigerated cars, introduced streamlining for the production of the 60-ton class freight cars (at the 4 June Rolling Stock Plant), and further strengthened the level of technical provisions of repair bases.

During 1971, the railway transportation sector completed the Taokyon line, the Tasado line, and the broad-gauge track construction of the Haeju-Paech'on line. It rapidly stepped up railway construction between Ich'on and Sep'o, between Kanggye, Hyesan, and Musan which are important in increasing capacity along the east and west coasts.

Truck Transportation: The truck transportation sector gained great successes in alleviating the burden of railways by improving transportation organization and by increasing the actual operation rate of trucks.

In order to rationalize transportation organization, and to broadly organize concentrated transportation, all trucking offices transported coal, which was supplied to the Sunch'on, P'yongsong areas, and to the Anju and Yongbyon areas. They thus eased the strain on the railways in those areas.

They also organized truck transport platoons in the central counties, and developed the local industry and successfully maintained the efficiency of truck transport by responsibly guaranteeing the raw materials, supplies, and finished goods transportation for the local industry.

During 1971, the motorized transport sector wrought a decisive turning point in passenger transportation, particularly in the introduction of bus service into rural areas by upholding our premier's grand idea for eliminating the differences in living standards between workers and peasants as soon as possible, and in living conditions between urban inhabitants and rural inhabitants.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, exhorted: "Within several years, we must effectively build roads connecting counties and villages, and we must introduce bus service to all those rural villages without it" ("Selections From the Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 5, p 477).

Following the grand idea of our leader, the motorized transportation sector set correct stages for the introduction of bus service into rural areas after taking into consideration the natural and geographical conditions of the localities. They created a model in one county in each province and they generalized it.

Following the enthusiasm for new technological innovation kindled by the working class of Huich'on, the machine industry sector produced motor vehicles to be used as buses and sent them to rural areas while semi-automating and automating the production processes, and revamping production organization.

While training and supplementing a large number of bus drivers, the motorized transportation sector organized bus workshops at automotive repair factories in each province. They gradually transformed them into bus factories. This sector also built strong repair bases by organizing motor vehicle salvage factories and parts factories.

Cooperative peasants grappled with road building to repair and maintain several kilometers of roads, and built a large number of bridges, structures, and bus stations with the sincere wish to repay with loyalty to the immense favor of the fatherly leader who provided happy lives for cooperative peasants and also sent buses to them.

Consequently, as of the end of February 1972, bus service had been introduced into rural areas throughout the nation to connect more than 2,200 rural villages. Thus, buses are running on socialist rural roads, carrying peasants with happy songs, from the road in the plains of Putok-ri, Chaeryong County, where our leader stopped his car on his way to an on-the-spot guidance meeting to give a ride to a grandmother, to the mountain road in Naepo-ri, P'ungso County in the Kaema Plateau.

Water Transportation: This sector increased water transportation networks, and put its efforts to raising the operation rate of transportation organization to suit the natural and geographical conditions of our country, which is surrounded by the sea on three sides, and which has many rivers and streams. Its efforts were directed toward meeting the increasing demand of the people's economy for freight.

Marine transportation offices and ship repair yards in many parts of the country readjusted and strengthened ship repair bases and further increased parts production to become organized during the winter ship repair and readjustment work, and thus further raise the operation rate of ships.

Factories and enterprises, including the 13 April Iron Works, the Hwanghae Iron Works, the Kangson Steel Works, the Unyul Mine, and other factories and enterprises, further improved loading and unloading facilities, shortened the waiting time of cargo ships, and shipped more materials.

During 1971, the water transportation sector opened several navigation routes, including one between Manp'o and Sup'ung, thus further expanding the water transportation network.

Communications

Also during 1971, the communications sector fully discharged its mission and role to accelerate the nation's economic construction and to carry out the technical, cultural, and ideological revolutions.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, exhorted: "In order to raise the cultural and technical level of workers, we must strive to increase publication circulation work. We must intensify propaganda broadcasts and introduce television throughout the nation in the near future by further expanding the television broadcast network" ("Selections From the Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 5, p 461).

During 1971, the communications sector concentrated its force primarily on expanding the television broadcast coverage areas, on strengthening the independent bases of broadcasting stations, on fully meeting the demands for communications, and further consolidating the system of publications dissemination by family.

Having already commenced television broadcast during the Seven-Year Plan to provincial capitals and to the major cities and rural areas, the communications sector concentrated on further expanding the already accomplished successes.

Following the flames of new technical innovation kindled in Huich'on, communications equipment factories, while rapidly increasing the production capacity for relay equipment, markedly increased by double the plan for the production of relay equipment over the plan by building strong material bases.

In keeping pace with this, each province decisively expanded television broadcast coverage areas by building relaying stations everywhere as a movement of all of the masses. Consequently, in all counties in our seven provinces, television broadcast can be watched. Of these, 96 percent of the inhabited areas of North P'yongan Province are included in the television broadcast coverage.

Based on the success in completing the wired broadcast already during the Seven-Year Plan, during 1971, the year for the fulfillment of the Six-Year Plan, the communications sector concentrated its force on building its own independent base while further increasing the generating power of broadcasting stations.

As communications equipment factories in all parts of the country produced and secured various communications facilities, and machine plants in all parts of the country produced and secured generators with different capacities, the construction speed of engine rooms for expanding broadcasting power was stepped up.

Thus during 1971, not only the generating power of our broadcasting stations was increased, but also their independent bases were strongly built so as to strengthen broadcasting in any situation.

Upholding the instructions of Comrade Kim Il-song issued on 4 July 1968, for distributing publications to all families, the communications sector created its model in Pyongyang City, and solved pending links in the process of its generalization, thus consolidating and developing the publication dissemination system.

During 1971, the sector expanded the ranks of publication dissemination workers in the mountainous regions. By improving the publication dissemination system to suit this, the sector was able to distribute newspapers and magazines to all families, even in the rural areas in the mountainous regions in Yanggang Province, Chagang Province, and others.

During 1971, the communications sector expanded long distance communication lines and fully met the increasing demand of the people's economy for communications, including industrial communications.

Upholding the exhortations of Comrade Kim Il-song issued on 16 March 1970, for fully guaranteeing the service of industrial telephones, the telegraph and telephone bureaus in all parts of the country established a better communications system at control bureaus and enterprises, increased the installation of broadcast telephone sets, and thus guaranteed the quantity and quality of industrial telephones.

The communications sector made a specific survey and study of all processes of postal communications, organized work to suit it, and thus speedily and accurately delivered letters, telegrams remittances, and parcels, thus overfulfilling the communications plan by 110.9 percent.

Agricultural Industry

Under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, the agricultural sector glorified the year, 1971, the first year of the Six-Year Plan, with the proud success of a full bumper year.

In his on-the-spot guidance for the work of South Hamgyong Province, Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, grasped that the great reserve for increasing the production of food grains lies in early rice transplanting. He further confirmed this by visiting various cooperative farms.

The great revolutionary leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, exhorted: "The great reserve for increasing the production of food grains lies in irrigating dry fields and carrying out rice transplanting early. We must mobilize all potentialities, rapidly increase the irrigated acreage of wet fields, raise more cold-nursery rice seedlings, and increase the sense of responsibility on the part of tractor operations so as to complete rice transplanting by 25 May" ("New Year's Address, 1971," Single-volume Publication, p 10).

Our respected and beloved leader proposed a concrete policy for increasing the production of food grains, and, standing himself at the forefront of the battle, led our agricultural workers to its realization.

Our leader prepared the national conference of tractor operators (February 1971), which was importantly significant in increasing the acreage of dried fields and in transplanting rice seedlings early, and he issued programmatic instructions for increasing the role of sentinels in rural mechanization.

Pursuant to the policy he proposed, before season the state supplied tractors and modern agricultural machines, vinyl screens in a larger quantity by over 100 million meters than usual, various materials for farming, chemical fertilizers and farm chemicals.

The state also organized the "60-day battle for the support and aid to rural areas," and intensified the support and aid to rural areas with labor forces.

Having risen up for the large-scale construction of irrigation for dried fields, sentinels for rural mechanization, agricultural workers, and workers in all parts of the country concentrated their forces first on areas with two crops per year. They buried cast iron pipes and vinyl pipes in a 10,600-ri-long section, and newly built more than 3,000 pumping stations.

Since the construction of irrigation in over 30,000 chongbo of dry fields is the key to stepping up the industrialization of agricultural production and raising the per unit yield by two-fold, it amounts to a great reform of having gained actually more than 30,000 chongbo of new land, and it is another long-range creation of the Ch'ollima era.

During 1971, the agricultural sector, in addition to the construction of dry field irrigation, waged a solemn struggle to complete rice transplanting before 25 May.

Even under unfavorable conditions in which the cold lasted longer than usual, cooperative farms in all parts pushed for the planting of cold-nursery rice seedlings, and they stepped up wet field ploughing at a two-fold rate.

Once our agricultural workers and rural supporters and helpers began to wage the rice transplanting battle, they generated a laboring reform to achieve the proud result of completing rice transplanting in overall rural areas, except some mountainous wet fields, before 25 May.

This means that rice transplanting was completed 20 days earlier than usual. It was a new victory which has not been witnessed in the history of our agricultural development, and it served as the decisive factor for preparing the bumper crop of the year.

That is to say, since the first rice transplanting was completed ahead of schedule, consequent growth period of rice--one of the important keys to increasing the production of food grains--was extended by far, more young shoots were grown, and each branch of rice plant had better ears.

The food grain yield of the bread basket area, South Hwanghae Province, South P'yongan Province, and North P'yongan Province, was rapidly increased, and the ranks of the 100,000-ton class counties were expanded. It was due to the fact that the early completion of rice transplanting was immediately followed with weeding so as to intensify the most favorable growing conditions and assure a sufficient growth period.

As rice transplanting was completed ahead of schedule, it also resulted in more carefully tending to the raising of dry field crops, including corn, and to the reaping of better crops.

The result of food grain crops in two crop per year dry fields with sprinkler irrigation being increased two-fold was limited to the Kokchong and Yongch'on cooperative farms in Hwangju County. But, it was a result gained in all cooperative farms which built dry field irrigation.

The successful bumper crop we gained in 1971 was the result of the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, who always lives among the people, correctly grasps on a timely basis mature problems proposed by revolutionary practice, boldly solves them by standing at the forefront, and continuously leads the revolutionary struggle and construction to an upsurge.

Pomiculture

Upholding the programmatic instructions of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, issued at the Second Plenum of the Fifth Party Central Committee, the South Hamgyong Province Reporting Conference in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the Pukch'ong Expanded Conference, and Comrade Kim Il-song's on-the-spot guidance in Kwail County, the pomiculture sector raised fruit production during 1971 to surpass the highest harvest level year in our country. It raised the production of chestnuts threefold over the usual year.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, exhorted: "...We must have effective fertilization and cultivation control at fruit orchards in order to increase fruit production, and we must formulate full plans for its storage and processing" ("New Year's Address, 1971," Single-volume Publication, p 10). "We must systematize and modernize the fertilization and cultivation of fruit orchards."

Upholding the instructions issued by our leader, during 1971 the pomiculture sector put forth its efforts in the mechanization of such time-consuming and arduous orchard work as material transportation, chemical spraying, soil control, and fruit harvesting.

Taking into consideration the characteristics of our fruit orchards among which there are large numbers of fruit orchards on slopes, the pomiculture sector gave precedence to such land protection work as terrace building, sodding, and stone piling, and to such land construction as fencing of fruit orchards and planting windbreaks. This sector concentrated its forces on the construction of trunk and branch line roads which will help mechanize the transportation of fruit orchard materials.

Fruit farms and cooperative farms in all parts followed the experience of Yongjong-ri in Pukch'ong County, and Namangji-ri in Toksong County. They built a total of 55,000 ri of trunk and branch line roads. Thus they basically mechanized the material transportation for fruit orchards, not only in the plains, but also in mountainous regions.

While stepping up the production of such equipment as vinyl pipes and sprayers, which are needed for watering and chemical spraying, the pomiculture sector carried out the cleaning of water tanks, chemical tanks, drainage, and water canals as a movement of all of the masses.

Fruit farms and cooperative farms in all parts set the goal of building an irrigation system by mechanization and a chemical spraying system within 2 to 3 years. They stepped up this task during the March-April period and during the September-October period, and thus established the mechanization system to suit the geographical characteristic of fruit orchards and the characteristic of irrigation work.

This sector established the advanced manure applying system of applying basic manure during fall instead of spring, and they achieved the reform of applying 20 tons of manure per chongbo to 45 percent of the entire fruit tree areas during 1971.

As the pomiculture sector generalized throughout the nation, the independent Pukch'ong method of pruning, personally created by our leader, to correctly prune fruit trees, made possible increases in fruit production and in the life of fruit trees.

The General Pomiculture Bureau followed the organization of the on-the-job training concerning the Pukch'ong method of tree pruning, with the dispatch of Pukch'ong technicians to fruit farms and cooperative farms along the west coast, in order to help with the correct pruning of fruit trees.

During 1971, the pomiculture sector decisively improved the storing and processing of fruits to keep pace with the rapid growth of fruit production.

This sector built fruit processing factories in each city and county. It built over 400 fruit drying sites at each orchard and cooperative farm and manufactured processed fruit goods with fallen or damaged fruit.

According to the scale of fruit production and geographic conditions, orchards and cooperative farms in all parts built various types of storage houses which numbered as much as 1.5 times over 1970. This included aboveground storage houses and refrigerated storage houses. They supplied fruit to the people throughout the four seasons.

During 1971 the pomiculture sector rationally distributed late maturing fruit and the current year's fruit. It also distributed rich-harvest varieties and high quality fruit, with the result that more than 20,000 chongbo of new fruit orchards was created with an increased weight in fruit which requires less labor force.

Livestock Industry

Upholding the New Year's Address of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, for rapidly increasing livestock production by intensifying and modernizing the livestock industry, the livestock industry sector gained great successes during 1971.

During 1971, the livestock industry sector built modern pig farms, dairy farms, reorganized existing livestock farms, and waged the struggle to produce livestock goods as a movement of all of the masses. It thus increased the production of meat, milk, and wool. Of this, the General Livestock Bureau alone increased the output of meat, milk, and wool by 1.1 to 1.2 times over 1970.

During 1971, the livestock sector mass-constructed modern pig farms and dairy farms to modernize and intensify the material-technical bases of the livestock industry.

Even though our fatherly leader was preoccupied with the affairs of the state, he personally laid the ground work for pig farms, particularly looked into their designs and facilities, and resolved pending problems in the process of construction one by one.

Thus, in accordance with the decision of the Fifth Party Congress for building modern pig farms--2,000 to 5,000-ton in the major cities, and 500-ton in each county--the sector vigorously developed the construction of model farms with different capacities.

Of these, the Pyongyang pig farm with a 10,000-ton capacity which reminds one of a livestock city has already begun its operations. And the construction of 5,000-ton pig farms at Sariwon, Kosan, Haeju, and Kangso, and 2,000-ton pig farms at Songnim and Wiwon, and the 500-ton class pig farms at Namp'o and Anju, and the Sangwon dairy farm, has entered the completion stage.

During 1971, the livestock industry sector also reorganized existing animal sheds, and thus contributed to the intensification of the livestock industry.

Livestock farms in all parts undertook the construction of more than 80 pig sheds, dairy cattle sheds, and sheep sheds, similar to those at newly built pig and dairy farms, by rationally utilizing the facilities and materials provided by the state and internally sought reserves.

During 1971, the livestock industry sector waged the struggle to mechanize and comprehensively mechanize such major works as feed transportation, and animal shed cleaning.

While gaining experience in managing 2,000 head of pigs per person at the Yokpo livestock farm and at the Pyongyang livestock farm, and managing 10 chongbo per person at feed bases, the General Bureau adopted technical steps to generalize their experience throughout the nation.

During 1971, the livestock industry sector raised many breeding piglets, lambs, and milk calves by building strong animal breeding bases and introducing advanced feed management systems and supplied these young animals to cooperative farms.

Thus, the movement to produce 2 tons of meat per work team, and over 100 kilograms of meat per farming family was further intensified in rural areas and the production of various livestock products was rapidly increased.

Poultry Industry

Upholding the programmatic instructions of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, issued at the national conference of poultry workers (March 1970), the poultry sector rapidly developed the state-operated poultry industry, and raised chickens at cooperative farms as a movement of all of the masses.

Already having the modern and large-scale poultry bases during the Seven-Year Plan period, the state-operated poultry sector, intensified the struggle to increase egg-laying and fattening rates, and to economize feed in order to maximally utilize existing bases during 1971 for the fulfillment of the Six-Year Plan.

While increasing the egg production rate by 1.5 times, and the meat production rate by 1.4 times, over 1970, the state-operated poultry sector decreased the per egg feed consumption by 5.5 percent.

During 1971, chicken farms and duck farms in all parts of the country utilized 560 chicken cages and 230 square meters of plate glass, and other facilities and materials, in order to raise more chickens and ducks in the same space, and thus to raise the intensification level.

Chicken farms and duck farms in all parts accurately guaranteed the accommodation density and the composition of compound feed according to the age of the poultry. They began to automate the ventilation, temperature, humidity, and illumination of chicken and duck cages.

Consequently, the average number of eggs laid by a grown hen was increased by 110 percent over 1970, and the average weight of a chicken at the time of slaughtering was increased by 112 percent. Chicken farms at Hoeryong, Chungwa, Changhung, Mangyongdae, and Sop'o were exemplary in the struggle to produce 250 eggs per hen per year.

The state-operated poultry sector rapidly developed the compound feed industry, the first process in the development of the poultry industry, and thus intensified the production of complete mixed feed compound feed. At the same time, it vigorously waged a struggle to reduce the feed consumption standards.

Compound feed factories throughout the country improved the qualitative composition of compound feed to suit feed resources in our country and the biological demand of chickens and ducks. They increased feed production 1.4 times over 1970 by further perfecting the production processes.

As feed production increased and the quality of feed was improved, not only the per egg feed consumption was lowered, but also the per kilogram of duck meat feed consumption was reduced by 4 percent over 1970.

Upholding the exhortation of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, delivered on 21 May 1971, the poultry sector waged the struggle to provide over 1,000 chickens for each county food processing factory, over 200 chickens for each cooperative farm rice mill, over 100 chickens for each grain threshing site at cooperative farms, over 5 chickens for each rural family, and more than 200 eggs from each chicken per year.

Food processing factories and cooperative farms in all parts built 1.06 million square meters of chicken houses, and received more than 2,800 egg hatching machines. These were used to build strong, young poultry production bases and joint poultry breeding farms, and to increase egg production by 110 percent over 1970.

Sericulture

As the sericulture sector massively built mulberry fields and bristle tooth oak fields, and planted castor bean plants as a movement of all of the masses, it placed emphasis on the production of mulberry silk worms. It markedly increased bristle tooth oak and castor bean plant silk worms.

As silk worm production was developed as a movement of all of the masses, silk worm production during 1971 was increased more than 8 times over 1970.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, exhorted: "We must raise silk worms not only at mountainous cooperative farms but also at cooperative farms in plains areas and in workers districts."

The sericulture sector first of all developed mulberry fields with priority during spring and fall, and at the same time it put forth its efforts in taking better care of already developed mulberry fields and building strong silk thread raw material bases.

On 4 November, Comrade Kim Song-ae visited members of the Korean Democratic Women's Union in Taesong District, Pyongyang City, to give specific guidance on the political and economic significance of developing mulberry fields and on problems posed in planting mulberry trees. He guided the planting of mulberry trees.

Members of the Korean Democratic Women's Union in all parts of the country gave priority to designing, effectively carried out road building, terrace making, and the cleaning of drainage channels, and massively planted mulberry trees in such a way as to make it favorable for the mechanization of the fertilization and cultivation of mulberry trees. In this regard, members of the Korean Democratic Women's Union in Pyongyang City, Haeju City, Kanggye City, and Kusong City, and in the Workers Districts in Songch'on, Ungjin, Hwasong, and the Nakyon Mine were exemplary.

The sericulture sector also generalized throughout the nation the experience of the Ponghwa Cooperative Farm in Kaech'on County which harvested an average of 7 tons per chongbo, but up to 10 tons, by introducing the irrigation system into mulberry fields and establishing an effective fertilization and cultivation system.

Sericulture farms, and sericulture breeding farms, in all parts of the country increased the production of young mulberry trees 1.5 times by introducing an advanced young mulberry tree raising method, thus contributing to the massive development of mulberry fields in cooperative farms, coal mines, mining villages, and around cities.

Sericulture farms and sericulture breeding farms also built a total of 25,000 square meters of hot houses by making effective use of glass and angle steel supplied by the state. They thus raised large quantities of silk worm eggs and supplied them to all parts of the country.

Thus, sericulture farms, cooperative farms, and Korean Democratic Women's Union organizations in all parts of the country were able to decisively increase silk worm production, and the production per silk worm worker, by broadly introducing advanced silk worm raising methods.

Of advanced silk worm raising methods, the vinyl house raising method (which increases the per person silk worm production by 10 times while economizing the use of labor and mulberry leaves), and the large silk worm raising method (which involves raising the worms on mulberry branches which turn over four times per year instead of two times by the indoor method) were more widely spread with great successes.

During 1971 Korean Democratic Women's Union organizations and cooperative farms increased silk worm production 2.2 times over 1970.

Economic Forest Afforestation

Upholding the noble designs of our respected and beloved leader who, on 6 April 1946, climbed to the Munsu Peak to unfold a great idea of covering the mountains and fields of the fatherland with deep green trees, the forestry sector built economic forests as a movement of all of the masses.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, exhorted: "We must press ahead, from a long-term viewpoint, with the task of transforming useless forests into economic resources of fiber raw materials and oil and fat." ("Selections From the Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 3, p 123).

Following this programmatic instruction of our leader, during 1971 the forest sector built, as a movement of all of the masses, mountain fruit forests, timber forests, protective forests, and fuel wood forests, while primary emphasis was placed on the afforestation of fiber and paper manufacturing forests, and oil and fat forests.

During the Seven-Year Plan, 914,000 chongbo of economic forests were planted. Of this, 480,000 chongbo was fiber and paper manufacturing forests, and 360,000 was oil and fat forests. During 1971, people in all parts of the country further expanded these results, and, excluding the forest sector, overfulfilled the plan for economic forests by 116 percent. The plan for fiber and paper manufacturing forests was overfulfilled by 103.8 percent, and oil and fat forests by 125 percent respectively.

First of all, in order to raise forest resources in plains areas to the level of forests in mountainous regions in the near future, the forest sector planted many fast-growing trees, such as white poplar trees, Pyongyang poplar trees, and platans. These were planted mainly in hills and in plains areas. They thus reorganized the regional forest structure of the nation.

In order to plant, as a movement of all of the masses, "susam" trees, which our fatherly leader personally raised in pots and in gardens for a long time during the Fatherland Liberation War and socialist construction, the sector intensified the production of young seedling trees, and brought into existence a specialized "susam" tree cultivation station.

In letting tree planting keep pace with land development, the forestry sector also built a large number of windbreak forests, and erosion control forests, which not only protect agricultural products and facilities, but also are significant in improving the landscape of the country.

The people along the east and west coasts, and along rivers, built during 1971 protective forests by 1.5 times over the plan with the soaring spirit derived from the overfulfilling of the goals of the Seven-Year Plan for erosion control and valley waterways by 3.7 times and 3.2 times respectively.

The people living near the six major rivers, including the Yalu, Tumen, Taedong, and Ch'ongch'on rivers, tightly organized young tree transportation, hole digging, and manure preparations, and built spring through fall erosion control forests equivalent to 2.7 times the plan.

Upholding our premier's instructions for providing pit timber, railway ties, and fuel wood raw materials by our own ability, during 1971 the forestry sector massively built pit timber forests, railway tie forests, and fuel wood forests by assigning different tasks respectively to agencies, enterprises, and farms.

Coal mines, mines, and cooperative farms intensified the system of responsibility by pits and work teams, and increased the role of afforestation work teams to overfill the plan for pit timber forests by 109 percent, and the plan for fuel wood forests by 160 percent.

Finance

As a great upsurge was generated and all sectors of the people's economy were rapidly developed, the finance sector successfully executed the state budget for 1971.

Wholesale prices were generally changed, and accordingly, a certain change was made in the items of the revenue and expenditure in the national budget. Because of this, the state budget was re-computed in accordance with the 1971 law concerning the state budget and was executed.

The actual revenue of the 1971 national budget was 6,357,350,000 won. This was an overfulfillment of the re-computed budgetary bill by 103 percent, and was an increase by 119 percent over 1970.

Thus the national budgetary revenue of 1971 showed an increase at a much higher rate than the average growth rate of the annual revenue anticipated in the Six-Year Plan.

This indicates that the revenue of our national budget as the budget of a socialist industrial nation is guaranteed by the internal accumulation of our socialist economy which increases on a vast scale every year. It tells us that our workers, responding to our leader's summons, are fulfilling ahead of schedule the Six-Year Plan beginning in its first year. And it opens up a firm prospect for victoriously fulfilling the overall tasks of the Six-Year Plan.

The expenditure of the 1971 national budget, based on the rapidly increasing national budgetary revenue, was 6,301,680,000 won. This was an increase by 124 percent over 1970.

First of all, in order to finally guarantee the high rate of socialist economic construction, the party and the government appropriated a vast sum of funds, equivalent to 127 percent over 1970, to the development of

the people's economy. Of this, the party and the government appropriated large portions of capital construction and to the three major tasks of the technical revolution.

Thus, 3,935 construction projects needed for perfecting the structure of the industrial sector, and for strengthening the independence of industry, were completed, and their operation was commenced. The production of machine tools which are acutely needed for the improvement of the technical provisions of the people's economy was increased by 2.3 times, while the production of tractors and that of electric relays was increased by 1.7 times and 2 times respectively.

The finance sector appropriated 21.9 percent of the investment of national capital construction to the rural economic sector to vigorously push for productive construction, including dry field irrigation. And the finance sector provided adequate financial guarantees for the acceleration of the rural technical revolution.

In coping with the aggression and war provocation of U.S. imperialism and of Japanese militarism, the party and the government also appropriated 31.1 percent of the national budget to defense expenditures in order to strengthen national defense potential.

Thus, as the war industry was developed, and as national defense construction was continuously strengthened, great successes were wrought again in modernizing the armament and equipment of the People's Army troops, in arming all of the people, and in fortifying the entire nation.

The party and the government put great efforts into the raising of the material welfare and cultural standard of the people, together with economic construction and defense construction.

During 1971, the party and the government expended social and cultural measure expenditures equivalent to 121 percent of that for 1970. Besides this, the party and the government appropriated vast sums to the improving of the people's livelihood.

All the foregoing accomplishments achieved in the execution of the national budget are the results of the wise guidance of our leader, who has organized our country into a socialist industrial nation, has provided a strong self-sufficient base, unfolded the bright prospect of the Six-Year Plan, and has firmly led our people to its fulfillment. They are the brilliant fruition of the heroic struggle of our people who, strongly united around our leader, continue to reform and advance while courageously breaking through every difficulty and hardship encountered.

Labor Administration

The labor administration sector thoroughly carried out the programmatic instructions proposed in the New Year's Address of 1971, and in our leader's instructions issued to this sector, to satisfactorily resolve the tense situation in the labor force.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, exhorted: "The most important task of all sectors of the people's economy is to resolve the tense situation in the labor force. We must have appropriate labor assignments, plan and organize production organizations, economize the labor force as much as possible by establishing a strict discipline, and strive not to waste even one man's labor" ("New Year's Address, 1971," Single-volume Publication, p 14).

The labor administration sector carried out the party's consistent policy of controlling the number of functionaries in the non-productive sectors to suit the level of economic development, while guaranteeing the priority increase of the number of workers in the productive sectors, thus resolving the tense situation in the nation's labor force.

Upholding the programmatic instructions our respected and beloved leader issued at the meetings of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee held on 28-30 September 1971, the industry sector boldly reduced the management labor force, the non-productive labor force, and the indirect labor force in several sectors of the people's economy, and they replaced the youthful labor force in the non-productive sectors and the light labor sectors with a female labor force.

Agencies, factories, and enterprises in all parts of the country simplified their office business, and maximally mechanized and automated their computation work. They transferred the limited number of organizational labor force to the productive sectors by raising the political-ideological and technical-practical level of the functionaries.

They also actively rationalized and mechanized the work in the non-productive sectors and the indirect sectors. They broadly introduced women and vigorously carried out the task of raising their political-practical level, and their technical-skill level, thus producing a large number of youthful labor forces from this aspect alone.

Labor administration agencies transferred over 35,000 youthful labor forces out of the labor force gained from the indirect sectors, and they sought out in the non-productive sectors, and in the light labor sectors, to begin operating factories and enterprises, the heavy industry, and capital construction in order to guarantee the priority increase of the labor force in the productive sectors.

The agricultural sector implemented the programmatic instructions our premier issued at the plenum of the South Hwanghae Province Party Committee on 30 October 1970, and the conference of the city, county, and county responsible secretaries in order to rationally improve labor assignments to suit the new reality.

Before this, based on the intensive investigation and study of the distribution of the labor force at 1,537 cooperative farms which faced different situations according to variances in the natural conditions and developmental levels of farms, the agricultural sector critically summed up and

analyzed labor assignments at the conference of labor administrators of provincial, city, and county agricultural guidance agencies. They made the advanced proposal for rural labor assignments to be clearly understood by the participants in the conference.

With the active help of labor administrators, agricultural agencies in all parts of the country actively reduced the labor force in the non-productive sectors, actively mechanized the pomiculture and livestock work, and thus transferred as many as 55,000 labor forces to agricultural work.

The labor administration sector implemented the instruction of 13 February 1971 for abolishing the skilled worker school system, with the exception of special kinds of jobs, and directly assigning middle school graduates to sectors of the people's economy. They thus gained a truly vast labor force reserve.

Thanks to the immense superiority of the 9-year compulsory technical education system, begun in 1967, we have fully developed new communist persons and capable builders of a new society who possess an ample general knowledge and the basic knowledge of modern science and technology and have advanced into various sectors of the people's economy.

While resolving the tense situation in the labor force of the nation, during 1971 the labor administration sector put forth its effort in normalizing and disciplining the labor administration to meet the demand of the Tae'an system of work created by Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader.

The Ministry of Labor selected the best functionaries from the sector of labor administration and dispatched them to the Ch'ollima Tae'an Electric Appliance Plant and the Ch'ollima Komsan cooperative farm in order to create models.

Thus, the ministry created models for normalization and disciplining which would broaden and intensify further communist indoctrination concerning labor, the rational assignment and utilization of labor force, the intensification of labor planning and labor discipline, the labor norm system and the socialist principles of distribution, and rear area supply work and supportive work.

Based on such models of normalization and disciplining, the Ministry of Labor made all necessary preparations for creating norms and generalizing them throughout the nation.

During 1971, the labor administration achieved great successes in all fields, including the improvement of technology and skill, social insurance, and rest and recuperation organizations. Thus it fully guaranteed, in terms of labor administration, the strong struggle of many sectors of the people's economy to fulfill the first 2-year task of the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

SOCIALIST CULTURAL CONSTRUCTION

[Text] At our Fifth Party Congress, Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, provided the full and most accurate Marxist-Leninist explanation on the programmatic tasks to be carried out in all sectors of socialist cultural construction. He indicated the methods for their implementation, and he clearly illumined the fundamental principles and standpoint to be adhered to without fail in developing our socialist culture to a higher stage.

Comrade Kim Il-song exhorted: "In the field of cultural construction, we must more rapidly develop all sectors of socialist cultural construction, including education, science, literature and the arts on a sound base by thoroughly checking the cultural infiltration of imperialism with a strong ideological struggle, and by overcoming the reactionary trend" ("Selections From the Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 5, p 45).

Our leader proposed a policy for turning the brunt of the fire of the cultural revolution to the resistance to the cultural infiltration of imperialism and struggling against the reactionary trend.

According to this policy, during 1971, the first year of the Six-Year Plan, our party led as a party-wide task the struggle against the cultural infiltration of imperialism and the reactionary trend in all fields of socialist cultural construction.

The party waged a strong ideological struggle in order to firmly establish the party's unitary ideological system, and to prevent the infiltration of corrupt reactionary culture into our country.

The party crushed each step of the scheme of the imperialists for the infiltration of reactionary culture, and it fully exposed the reactionary nature and the counterrevolutionary venom of thoroughly corrupt "Yankøe culture" and the bourgeois way of life.

The party fully established a new socialist way of life which requires all men to act in accordance with the socialist norm of life, and with the socialist norm of action, in all fields of our life.

Our party proposed this task as an important problem faced in realizing the revolutionization and working classization of the entire society, and fully carried it out in all fields of cultural life.

Together with this, the party also waged a vigorous struggle against the reactionary trend.

In order to implement the instructions of Comrade Kim Il-song issued at the consultative conference of functionaries in the science, education, literature, and the arts, held on 17 February 1970, for resisting the infiltration of bourgeois thought, and for correctly inheriting and developing national cultural heritage to meet the demands of the times, during 1970 our party adopted a series of practical steps, together with the ideological struggle to discern what is progressive and people-oriented by sharply drawing the working class line.

Our party fully adhered to the principle of discarding what is backward and reactionary in the past national cultural heritage and to critically inheriting and developing even what is people-oriented to suit today's socialist reality.

Thus, our socialist national culture was developed only through an uncompromising struggle against old culture and reactionary bourgeois culture.

As the policy for overcoming all deviations and for firmly upholding the working class line and Marxist-Leninist purity in socialist cultural construction was fully implemented, all sectors of socialist culture, including education and science, and literature and arts, were resplendently improved and developed on a wholesome foundation.

The old culture and bourgeois thought left by the exploiting society were thoroughly eradicated, and all contents of national culture were permeated with communistic thought and the working class ideology.

In the education sector alone, the bourgeois educational viewpoint, and all erroneous contentions such as so-called "pure education" and the "omnipotence of technology," were eradicated, and the revolutionary principles of socialist education were fully upheld and developed.

At the national conference of teachers held from 24-27 December 1971, Comrade Kim Il-song once again profoundly explicated with scientific theory the necessity of educating and indoctrinating young students who would carry on the revolution by creating socialist pedagogics after the establishment of the socialist system. They would develop the essential substance of socialist pedagogics.

In accordance with our leader's wise educational policy, our schools at every level, including over 130 colleges, are conducting revolutionary education and the correct socialist education. Socialist pedagogics has been further perfected. Chuch'e and the working class line have been correctly established in public education, and the scientific theoretical level of education has been further elevated.

With the further strengthening of the material-technological base of education, the quality of general 9-year compulsory technical education has been further improved. Preparations for the full implementation of 10-year compulsory education have been successfully made.

Chuch'e has been strongly established among scientists and technicians, and the class viewpoint of serving the working class has been correctly established. Consequently, it has achieved great successes in the solution of a series of problems posed in the implementation of the three major tasks of the technical revolution, and it has made great contributions to developing the technical revolution to a higher stage.

Concurrently, we resolutely crushed the scheme of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys for exterminating our national language in order to bring about blossoming and development of socialist national culture and the eternal prosperity of the nation. And we made an epoch-making advance also in the task of preserving our language, actively using our unique language, and further developing it to suit the demands of our time.

Also our literature and arts, as the "art at the highest peak of the world," are gripping the hearts of the people, and athletics has made an advance.

As during 1971, the literature and arts sector created a large number of excellent revolutionary literary and artistic works. It made great contributions to enhancing the revolutionary consciousness of the masses of people and to revolutionizing and proletarianizing them.

As the literature and arts sector waged a thorough and vigorous struggle against all unwholesome trends, including the reactionary trend, and for establishing chuch'e in the literary and artistic fields, our literature and arts became the powerful ideological weapon of the party which is truly party-oriented, revolutionary, and popular and fully serves the development of the Korean revolution, instead of being "culture for the whole mankind" and "art for art's sake" which transcends class distinctions as the imperialists and their agents clamor about.

As the number and circulation of newspapers and magazines were markedly increased, each family received more than one kind of newspaper and magazine. This greatly contributed to strongly establishing the party's unitary ideological system among workers, and to generally raising their technical-cultural level.

Under the wise guidance of our leader, in our country socialist cultural construction is successfully carried out today. Thus, our country has been transformed into a nation of education in which the entire people, from young to old, learn. It has been transformed into a socialist paradise in which science, and socialist literature and arts blossom and develop.

The reality of today, when the centuries-old wish of our people for washing off the historical backwardness inherited from the old society and for living with culture and happiness has been brilliantly realized, unmistakably demonstrates the great vitality of the original thought which our great leader has expounded to completely check the cultural infiltration of imperialism in the field of cultural construction, and to develop all sectors of socialist culture on a sound foundation by overcoming the reactionary trend.

National Conference of Teachers

With the presence of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and the Korean people and the affectionate father of teachers and youthful students, the national conference of teachers was held from 24-27 December 1971, at the Mansudae Hall, Pyongyang.

Functionaries of party, power organs, mass organizations, and national organs, teachers of schools at all levels, and functionaries of educational and scientific research agencies participated in the conference.

With feelings of utmost admiration and trust toward Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, who forged the chuch'e educational thought and the revolutionary educational tradition in the fire of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and who provided the most advanced educational system on this land, and who moreover, during the past half a century since he entered the path of revolution early, has shown intense concern for teachers and youthful students, all the participants dedicated their warm gratitude and the greatest honor to him.

At the conference on 27 December, Comrade Kim Il-song once again profoundly explicated the need for creating socialist pedagogics after the socialist system is established, and for educating and indoctrinating youthful students with communism. He outlined the essential contents of socialist pedagogics. And he issued historical instructions concerning the duties that teachers must perform in order to carry out the tasks the Fifth Party Congress posed before the education sector, and the methods for performing their duties.

The conference heard the report: "Let Us Realize the Programmatic Tasks Comrade Kim Il-song, the Great Revolutionary Leader, Proposed at Our Fifth Party Congress Before the Education Sector, and Thoroughly Embody the Principles of Socialist Pedagogics."

Participants in the discussions strongly emphasized the need for transforming the educational work into party policies in order to realize the chuch'e educational thought and the principles of socialist pedagogics forged by our leader. They accented the need for making the instruction of all subjects thoroughly obey the demands of our revolution and the policy demands of the party, and pledged that teachers strongly arm themselves first with the great revolutionary thought of Comrade Kim Il-song and its embodiment, our party policies. They again confirmed their determination to strongly train the younger generation as revolutionary fighters

with the communist character of devotedly struggling solely for the party and the revolution by unifying education and indoctrination, and by closely combining theory and practice, and education and productive labor, as useful technical persons who serve the implementation of the three major tasks of the technical revolution proposed by the Fifth Party Congress.

Speakers sincerely talked about measures for realizing the party policies for training large ranks of technicians and specialists, and national ranks of intellectuals, so as to increase the ranks of technicians and specialists to more than 1 million in the near future.

Participants in the discussions expressed their determination to continuously wage a vigorous struggle to raise the general and technical knowledge level of workers, to carry out the instructions of our leader for teaching more than one kind of skill to the young generation by improving the quality of the general 9-year compulsory technical education, to step up preparations for the full enforcement of 10-year compulsory education in the near future, and to allow training of people's teachers to keep up with this.

With brimming loyalty, the participants in the conference adopted a statement of dedication to Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and the Korean people.

Also at the conference an appeal to teachers in South Korea and a letter to Korean educators residing in Japan were unanimously adopted.

On 27 December, Comrade Kim Il-song, the affectionate father of our teachers, posed with the participants in the conference for a commemorative picture, and he cited teachers who were models in the task of educating and indoctrinating students as ardent revolutionaries and communists.

Education

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il-song lucidly illumined the content and method of socialist education and the objects of socialist pedagogics, and he taught: "The purpose of education in a socialist society lies in fostering revolutionaries who struggle to realize the communist principle, 'one for all and all for one,' that is, communists who reject exploitation and oppression and who struggle for society, the people, and the working class" ("Let Us Educate and Indoctrinate Students as True Reserves of Socialist and Communist Constructions," Single-volume Publication, pp 6-7).

After reviewing the curriculum for the people's schools and middle schools, on 22 September 1970, Comrade Kim Il-song, at the conference of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee, taught concrete directions and methods for further improving and strengthening the content and methods of public education in the common education sector, to suit the realistic demand of the revolution. Accordingly, during 1971 the common education sector waged a vigorous struggle to implement our leader's instructions.

During 1971, in order to carry out the programmatic task proposed at the Fifth Party Congress, the education sector vigorously waged the struggle to further improve the quality of general 9-year compulsory education, and actively pushed for all tasks designed to fully enforce 10-year compulsory education in the near future, and to increase the ranks of technicians and specialists.

During 1971, a large number of colleges, including the Wonsan and Hyesan Medical Colleges, and the Songch'on, Tanch'on, and Hyesan Industrial Colleges, which are factory colleges, more than 10 higher technical schools, including the Hamhung Higher Railway School, and over 160 schools in the common education sector were recently built.

For the already existing colleges and schools, we increased the number of departments, courses, and classes, and admitted many more new students over 1970. Thus, in 1971 we had over 130 colleges and more than 500 higher technical schools in a land where there was no college before the Liberation.

Today in our country, more than one higher technical school or a higher school is established in each county. Factory higher technical schools and factory colleges are established in the major industrial districts, agricultural colleges, medical colleges, teachers colleges (for secondary school teachers), indoctrination colleges, teachers colleges (for primary school teachers), communist colleges, and other colleges are established in each province. Thus, these schools are not only meeting the local demand for cadres with their resources, but they are also making great contributions to spreading modern technical civilization to local areas, and to elevating the cultural-technical level of workers.

Today our country has a large troop of 500,000 engineers, technicians, who are specialists equipped with a high degree of science and technology, and who are experts in their knowledge. They are boundlessly loyal to the party and to our leader. With their wisdom and creative power, state economic organs, scientific and cultural organs, modern factories and enterprises, and cooperative farms are being superbly controlled and managed.

Today in our country, an average of 17.6 technicians and specialists are assigned to each cooperative farm to superbly develop all sectors of agricultural production with science and technology.

With the struggle to carry out the principles of socialist pedagogics our leader creatively enunciated, a great change has taken place also in the content and method of education.

Schools actively transformed the instruction of all subjects into party policy, and they actively carried out the task of arming the young generation with our leader's great revolutionary thought and its embodiment, party lines and policies, through the teaching of the history of Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary activities, and the management of the study rooms for Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary history and the study rooms for the revolutionary activities of Marshal Kim Il-song. While intensifying the indoctrination of

party policies and the indoctrination of the revolutionary tradition, schools strengthened communist indoctrination with a basic emphasis on class indoctrination, and on socialist patriotic indoctrination.

Also schools closely related education to productive labor, and further intensified organizational life among students. In order to foster them not as "book worms" but as social and political activists, schools made them actively participate in various social and political activities, such as the explanation of party policies and sanitation propaganda, and they actively developed athletic activities in order to foster them as fully developed communist persons with knowledge, morality, and physical strength.

Thus, our education has been turned into revolutionary education, and true socialist education, designed to strongly arm students with the great revolutionary thought of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, and his concept of chuch'e, and to foster them as true revolutionaries and communists who are boundlessly loyal to our leader and who struggle with their utmost for the revolution.

We vigorously developed the movement for winning the "model educational county (district)" in order to further intensify social interest in public education, with the result that, during 1971, Pukch'ong County and Pujon County in North Hamgyong Province, Yonggang County in North P'yongan Province, and Tanch'on County in Hwanghae Province each won the title of model educational county.

Also, as we vigorously developed the Ch'ollima movement under the communist slogan of "one for all and all for one," during 1971, the Hamhung Medical College and the Wonsan Agricultural College received the title of Ch'ollima college. The Myongsin School at Ponghwa-ri became a Ch'ollima school, and the Kilchu Elementary Academy, the Yup'o Middle School, the Yonpup'yon Middle School, the Unch'on People's School, the Kosan Higher Agricultural School, and the Ch'ongsu Higher Agricultural School received the honor of Ch'ollima school.

The Comprehensive University, the highest sanctuary of our science which bears the noble name of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, in 1971 marked the 25th anniversary of its founding.

Our leader founded the Comprehensive University on 1 October 1946, and has clearly charted the path for the Comprehensive University to follow through on-the-spot guidance on 83 occasions, and with direct instructions 225 different times, so as to foster it as the most advanced university in the world.

With his active care, in 1971 the Comprehensive University increased the number of students by seven times compared to the time of its founding, and the number of its instructions by 13 times. It has developed as the first Ch'ollima University and a model communist college.

In marking its 25th anniversary, the Party Central Committee and the Cabinet of the Republic awarded the banner of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's portrait to the Comprehensive University. And the Party Central Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, and the Cabinet of the Republic sent a joint letter of felicitations.

During 1971, the Hamhung Communist College and the Hamhung People's Economy College received a letter of felicitations from the Party Central Committee on the occasion of their 25th anniversary. On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of founding the Ch'ollima Hamhung Medical College and the Ch'ongjin Teachers College, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of founding the Pyongyang Teachers College, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of founding the Ch'ongjin Medical College, and on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of founding the Kim Chong-t'ae, Ch'ongjin, Sinuiju, Sinp'o, Wonsan, and Kuesong Teachers Colleges (for secondary school teachers), and the Pyongyang, Hyesan, and Pukch'ong Teachers Colleges (for elementary school teachers), and on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of founding factory colleges such as the Sunch'on, Yongsong, Pongung, Komdok, Sungho, Sinch'ang, Sup'ung, Madong, Chinch'on, Chuul, Najin, Unsan, and Haeju Industrial Colleges respectively received letters of felicitations from the Party Central Committee and the Cabinet of the Republic. In marking the 20th anniversary of the founding of the double-Ch'ollima Wonsan Secondary Academy, the Kilchu Elementary Academy, the Ch'ollima Hyesan Secondary Academy, and the Ch'ollima Tongnim Secondary Academy each received a letter of felicitations from the Party Central Committee. In marking the 20th anniversary of its founding the Nanam Wounded Veterans Designing School received a letter of felicitations from the Party Central Committee and the Cabinet of the Republic.

Nine-year Compulsory Technical School: Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, exhorted: "Given the condition that with the enforcement of general 9-year compulsory technical education all young people receive technical education and go into society, it becomes an important method of raising the general cultural-technical level of workers to improve the quality of compulsory technical education" ("Selections From the Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 5, p 460)..

Based on the instructions Comrade Kim Il-song issued at the meeting of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee on 22 September 1970, the common education sector revised the curriculum and put forth its effort for the implementation of the new curriculum.

To meet the demands for realistic development that the industrialization of the nation has brought about, and that the technical revolution raises at an extraordinarily high rate, Comrade Kim Il-song has proposed a revolutionary educational policy to raise the level of general compulsory technical education one stage higher, and in particular, to make students acquire general knowledge and the principles of modern technology. He ensured that they also acquired more than one kind of skill or talent, and he saw to it that the policy was materialized. This was a wise policy which enabled us to more brilliantly realize the principle of communist pedagogics.

With the implementation of the new revolutionary educational policy he had personally proposed, the level of general 9-year compulsory technical education was further raised. Our younger generation was educated and fostered as revolutionaries with boundless loyalty to our leader and as communists who devotedly struggle for the country, the people, society, and the collective. Middle school students in rural areas fully learned the basic principles of automobiles, tractors, and electric motors, and their operational techniques, and middle school students in urban areas learned techniques related to prospects for the development of the people's economy in the appropriate area concerned, such as electricity, and yakchon technology, so as to capably handle them.

In the process of receiving 9-year compulsory technical education, almost 3 million young students in our country are strongly growing up as fully developed new communist persons with an ample general knowledge and the basic knowledge of modern technology.

Under our leader's wise guidance, today our country is stepping up the preparations for moving on to 10-year compulsory education in the near future, while continuing to improve the quality of general 9-year compulsory technical education.

The 10-year compulsory educational system is an excellent educational system which envisages providing during the compulsory educational stage a high level of general secondary education which is presently given at high schools and higher technical schools. Its enforcement becomes an event of epoch-making significance in improving public education to suit the demand of our reality in which the ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions are being intensely developed, and in raising the general cultural and technical level of workers, and in developing the nation's scientific and technical culture.

For the purpose of successfully guaranteeing the enforcement of a 10-year compulsory education, we are experimentally enforcing it, beginning in the 1971-1972 year, in several schools in each province (or directly administered city), including the capital, Pyongyang.

On the other hand, during 1971 we vigorously developed the school construction movement as a movement of all of the masses by concentrating our entire force, and we gave firm priority to all necessary preparations, including carrying out the training of teachers with a long-term view.

Higher Technical Education: High schools and higher technical schools, which accept those students who have completed the curriculum of 9-year compulsory technical education, further raised the level of ideological and political subjects designed for establishing the revolutionary world view of students, and improved the quality of high level general secondary school education.

Together with further raising the scientific and theoretical level of specialized technical subjects, higher technical schools increased the number of hours of laboratory and practical training in the particular curricula in order to improve the knowledge of students on basic scientific

subjects. Thus, by closely combining education and productive labor, schools taught students new kinds of knowledge urgently needed at production sites.

Schools in this sector intensified technical education, including mechanical engineering, which would actively contribute to scaling the heights of the three major tasks of the technical revolution proposed at our Fifth Party Congress. They trained more useful technicians urgently demanded in the economic development of the areas concerned.

Because major subjects are closely associated with production sites at higher technical schools, students learn theory amidst practice and consolidate their technology. Thus, all students not only knew theory well, but also graduated with a high degree of technology and knowledge concerning the control and management of socialist enterprise. They were able to fully perform their role as assistant engineers from the first day they went to production sites.

Teachers Training: Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, exhorted: "The success of the indoctrination of the young generation and the training of cadres is largely dependent on the teachers who are directly charged with it. We must strive to carry out instruction and indoctrination with better quality by establishing study habits among teachers and by decisively improving their level of political theory and their level of professional knowledge" ("Selections From the Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 4, p 571).

In order to decisively improve the qualifications of teachers by upholding our leader's instructions, teachers colleges (for secondary school teachers), teachers colleges (for elementary school teachers), and indoctrination colleges further raised the level of instruction and indoctrination. Moreover, they carried out the re-training of instructors by enrolling them in evening and correspondence education networks. On the other hand, they provided conditions to enable the improvement of the qualifications of teachers, such as publishing and distributing more reference books, and scientific and technical materials.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, declared that teachers colleges (for secondary school teachers), teachers colleges (for elementary school teachers), and indoctrination colleges are the "pure breed farms" for fostering the reserves of our revolution. In order to raise "purer breeds," the education sector selected the most excellent persons and sent them to the teachers training sector to actively carry out the ideological and political indoctrination task of training teachers and students in this sector as revolutionaries who are most loyal to the party and who are most thoroughly revolutionized, proletarianized, and communized. Also, in order to give effective modern technical education and skills to students, the education sector provided good-quality instruction in such natural science subjects as mathematics, physics, chemistry, and biology.

Concurrently, in order to improve the quality of the basic technical education, the teachers training sector made teachers penetrate production sites so as to profoundly study realities and introduce on a timely basis valuable experience and materials with educational significance into instruction. Moreover, the

sector elevated the role of departments, organized from time to time discussion meetings on educational studies, the inspection of instruction, exchange of experience meetings, and on-the-job training, and they continuously improved their contents and instructional methods.

After accurately grasping the demand for teachers, local power organs gave serious attention to settling teachers in places by correctly combining long-experienced teachers and freshly trained teachers and male teachers and female teachers in accordance with the indexes of major subjects of schools at all levels.

Thus, today our country has ranks of 100,000 teachers who are strongly prepared politically, ideologically, and with educational practice, and a great change has taken place in their ideological life and spiritual and moral character.

Higher Education: Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, taught: "The most important task facing the education sector is to train large troops of technicians and specialists and a large army of intellectuals" ("Selections From the Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 5, p 459).

Our leader also proposed the task of reaching the goal of 10 percent of technicians and specialists in the labor composition of all factories, enterprises, and cooperative farms, and of increasing the ranks of 1 million technicians and specialists in the near future.

Upholding Comrade Kim Il-song's instructions, the higher education sector concentrated on providing conditions for training technicians and specialists during 1971, the first year of the Six-Year Plan. They built a large number of new colleges, including the Wonsan Medical College, and further perfected the material base and the laboratory-practical training base of the existing colleges.

In order to strongly establish the party's unitary ideological system among students, colleges further intensified the lectures of political subjects, such as the works of Comrade Kim Il-song, the history of Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary activities, and the history of Korean Workers Party policies. They operated the study rooms for Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary history at a high level so as to make students internalize our leader's great revolutionary thought and establish on this base their revolutionary world view.

In the fields of technical education at colleges we put forth large efforts in intensifying education in mechanical engineering, electronics engineering, and automation engineering, and in training technicians needed in the development of the electronics industry and the automation industry.

In order to train a larger number of technicians capable of taking charge of a higher stage of the technical revolution, colleges raised the level of scientific theory on all technical subjects and concurrently intensified such basic natural science subjects as mathematics, physics, and chemistry.

Also, in order to train students as useful technicians with theoretical and practical preparations, colleges thoroughly carried out the party policy for closely combining theory and practice, and education and productive labor.

As colleges generally raised the instructional level on basic natural science subjects, and the level of scientific theory in the instruction of all subjects, they also intensified laboratory work, production practice, and designing, and they trained capable technicians equipped with theory, practical ability, and designing ability.

Learning While Working Education: Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, taught: "...We must strive to massively increase the number of factory colleges and higher technical schools at factories, and to further develop evening and correspondence education" ("Collections From the Works of Kim Il-song," Vol 5, p 460).

Upholding our leader's instructions, during 1971 the education sector massively increased the number of factory colleges and higher technical schools at factories for learning while working in all parts of the country, including Songch'on and Tanch'on. They improved and strengthened correspondence and evening departments, and established libraries in various places, including workers' districts, so as to let many people learn science and technology.

To take the example of the Namangji cooperative farm in Toksong County alone, it trained 310 technicians, intensified technical studies, and trained 120 orchard technicians in the regular educational system, the evening and correspondence educational system for learning while working, and the engineer and assistant engineer licensing examination system, with the result that more than one-third of agricultural workers are working as engineers, assistant engineers, or orchard technicians. Also, through the correspondence education network for agricultural college and higher technical school, the Ch'ollima Paeksok cooperative farm in Sinch'on County trained an average of eight assistant engineers per work team.

In order to transform instruction into party policy, at factory colleges and higher technical schools, at factories for learning while working, we put forth great efforts in correctly formulating the instructional system and content of all subjects so as to make students clearly learn the true essence of our party policies in the instruction of all subjects, and to give them living knowledge needed for the implementation of party policies in teaching.

In consideration of the condition that students directly participated in production, schools in this sector increased hours more for scientific theory rather than for production practice, and made them deeply master and consolidate theory amidst practice.

The sector also further strengthened adult education so as to establish correspondence and evening technical schools at factories and in rural areas, and to enable all workers to rapidly raise their cultural and technical level in accordance with the policy our leader proposed at the Fifth Congress of our party.

Child Education and Indoctrination

Our fatherly leader exhorted: "We must further develop the task of raising children as the task of the state and society. This is an important task of the cultural revolution and the construction of socialist society.... We must provide excellent educational facilities for children everywhere thereby further increasing the capacity of the existing nurseries and kindergartens and building more nurseries and kindergartens. Thus we must raise all pre-school children at nurseries and kindergartens at the expense of the state and society" ("Selections From the Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 5, p 461).

Our country has education and indoctrination city (district) and county nurseries.

For the purpose of education and indoctrination, our country has nurseries and kindergartens in cities and workers districts city (district) and counties, and nurseries and kindergartens at organs and enterprises. These are organized and managed by the plan of the people's economy. For the children of cooperative peasants, it has cooperatives nurseries and kindergartens managed in accordance with the rules of cooperatives. For the convenience of workers these nurseries and kindergartens have many branch nurseries and branch kindergartens in settlements or in places of work.

It is not only important as the first step in nurturing the successors of our revolution and communists to educate and indoctrinate children in our country, but it is also significant in accelerating the social advancement of women who include one-half of the population, and in revolutionizing and working classizing the entire society and winning the total victory of socialism.

During 1971, our people vigorously launched as a movement of all of the masses into the construction of nurseries and kindergartens, and into the providing of facilities and fixtures in order to implement Comrade Kim Il-song's instructions.

Thus, within a year after the Fifth Congress of the party was held, we built 2,500 new nurseries and kindergartens, and increased the number of children accommodated by kindergartens alone by 1.3 times over the preceding year.

Upholding the instructions of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, the Government of the Republic sent Comrade Kim Il-song's personal gifts to families with triplets, supported their upbringing until they entered people's school, and responsibly looked after their health by sending medical workers to such mothers and children. It also allows 14 additional days of leave to mothers after their birth.

Excellent Facilities for the Education and Indoctrination of Children: Upholding the instructions of our fatherly leader for providing excellent educational and indoctrinational facilities every place where there are children, during 1971 in urban and rural areas we built a large number of new nurseries and kindergartens, and further increased the accommodation of children by introducing double-bunks designed on hygienic principles.

During the August-September month for the support of nurseries and kindergartens, factories, enterprises, and cooperative farms sufficiently provided as a movement of all of the masses entire facilities and fixtures needed for the education and indoctrination of children.

Today, in our country as many as 2.5 million lovely children are excellently being nurtured and indoctrinated at the expense of the state and society at 8,600 modern nurseries and 6,800 kindergartens.

In the major cities many main nurseries and main kindergartens are managed.

Our country has become the most advanced nation in the world in terms of both the number of kindergartens and the quality of child nursing.

There are play rooms, sport rooms, sun rooms, ultraviolet rooms, and many excellent indoctrination rooms equipped with such modern facilities as magic lantern and television at nurseries and kindergartens. And nurseries and kindergartens are fully equipped with various playthings, different kinds of instructional aids, and sports equipment which fit the age and psychological characteristics of children.

In our country, specialized workshops, and work teams which guarantee the production and supply of instructional fixtures, play equipment, and foodstuffs for children are operated. Pyongyang City and each province has supply offices for nurseries and kindergartens. Each store has a children's sales counter and an orderly rear supply system for children has been established.

Intelligence and Character Education of Children: In order to nurture and indoctrinate the young generation so as to acquire from early childhood character and quality as revolutionaries and communists with boundless loyalty to our leader, nurseries and kindergartens have permeated the content of children's intelligence and emotive education with the unitary ideological system. At kindergartens the curriculum and the instructional outlines, and at nurseries the daily activity plan, were newly formulated, and the process of nurturing and indoctrinating children were turned into party policies.

The Kindergarten Guidance Bureau of the Ministry of Common Education organized the Chunghwa-up kindergarten in Chunghwa County, and the Saenal cooperative farm kindergarten in Sinch'on County, as model units for the education and indoctrination of children in accordance with the principles of socialist pedagogics, and they generalized their experience throughout the nation.

Kindergartens above all superbly organized and effectively operated indoctrination rooms for learning from Marshal Kim Il-song to concentrate on making children understand, systematically and fully, the revolutionary history of our fatherly leader, the wisdom of his leadership, and his noble character.

Indoctrination rooms for learning from Marshal Kim Il-song were equipped with collections of materials such as "Marshal Kim Il-song Who Loved the Country Since Childhood," "Marshal Kim Il-song Who Loved Friends Since Childhood," and "Marshal Kim Il-song Who Hated the Enemy Scoundrels Since Childhood," and with the models of his native home at Mangyongdae, the warship rock, his fishing place, and his study site so as to let children learn about the Marshal's childhood with a living and realistic feeling.

While further improving the quality of instructions by subject, including our language, we intensified communist indoctrination and socialist patriotic indoctrination through different kinds of indoctrinational means, such as inspection and observation, play, song and dance, picture drawing, and magic lantern play, to suit the age and psychological feature of children.

In our country, nurseries and kindergartens are superbly performing their role, not simply as the "place to nurture" children, but also as the first places of communist indoctrination to foster the successors of the revolution.

Promotion of Children's Health: Whenever our fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il-song departed for on-the-spot guidance, he first of all visited nurseries and kindergartens to show his meticulous concern with each facet of children's life, and he awarded his deep love to children by giving the best things first to children.

Thanks to our leader's deep love and great concern, in all parts of the nation and throughout cities and rural areas, children's mobile wards were equipped with modern facilities and were organized to serve the promotion of children's health.

Through the daily medical surveillance of paramedics assigned to nurseries and kindergartens, the sanitation and cultural level of children's nurturing and indoctrination are fully guaranteed, and the nutritional supply is scientifically operated.

Kindergartens are making children taller and developing their bodies with balance by actively carrying out various athletic tasks, including specific movements for making children taller, in consideration of the characteristics of children according to class and sex.

Kindergartens are fostering the strong will of children, and are teaching children activism and boldness. They are encouraged to tackle any task with boldness.

Training of Nursery Teachers and Indoctrinators: Our fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il-song, exhorted: "...Today, the task of nursery teachers and indoctrinators is not that of baby-sitting, but it is an honorable revolutionary task of raising the reserves of communist construction and

the successors to our revolutionary work. It is an important task related also to the future of our fatherland" ("Selections From the Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 4, p 443).

Heartily upholding our leader's instructions, we actively carried out the task of strongly establishing the party's unitary ideological system among nursery teachers and indoctrinators who are in direct charge of the important tasks of nurturing the reserves of communist construction and teaching knowledge for scientifically raising children.

In our country, each province has indoctrinators' colleges, and the training centers for teachers and the training teams for kindergarten cadres are organized everywhere. We have an orderly educational system for learning while working even after all indoctrinators graduate from college.

At the same time, through on-the-job training, model training, and study meetings on methods of common education, a system of tasks for improving the political and practical qualifications of nursery teachers and indoctrinators was fully established.

Besides these, through national training courses and roving training courses, we are systematically imparting knowledge to raise children with culture and to indoctrinate them scientifically.

In our country reference materials for nursery teachers and indoctrinators are available, and various publications, including "Nursery Schools," and "Kindergartens," are published and distributed.

Today in our country, more than 140,000 nursery school teachers and many indoctrinators who firmly possess the party's unitary ideological system and who have sufficient knowledge concerning children's nurturing and indoctrination, are devoting their utmost sincerity and effort to children's nurturing and indoctrination.

Science

The great revolutionary leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught: "The vast task of socialist construction we face today, especially the task of the new technical revolution, demands that we decisively strengthen scientific research" ("Selections From the Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 5, p 461). In order to successfully carry out the task which Comrade Kim Il-song proposed before the science sector, for 2 days, from 17-18 February 1971, the 27th Standing Committee of the Academy of Science of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held in Pyongyang. Under the Standing Committee, 12 science committees, 8 branch science committees, and branch academies of science discussed the cardinal problems to be solved by means of a concentrated effort during the Six-Year Plan.

The Standing Committee sincerely discussed the following problems in order to fully implement the three major tasks of the technical revolution which

our leader creatively enunciated at the Fifth Congress of our party: scientific and technical problems posed in realizing the comprehensive mechanization of mines and soft coal mines, and in gradually transforming them to semi-automation and automation; problems of scientific research designed to eliminate heat-affected labor, and harmful labor in the ferrous metal industry, the chemical industry, and the cement industry; the problems of scientific research designed to markedly close the gap between agricultural labor and industrial labor and to drastically economize rural labor, and the problem of scientific research designed to generate a new reform in the food processing industry, and the problems posed in producing various kinds of kitchen appliances. As a result, steps were taken to concentrate scientific research on the machine, electricity, and light industrial sectors. Also, all science sectors vigorously waged the struggle to carry through Comrade Kim Il-song's instruction to develop science from an independent standpoint. Thus, in all sectors of scientific research we thoroughly eradicated all unwholesome ideological elements, including flunkysim, and we vigorously developed science with chuch'e which fits our reality and which is practically helpful to our socialist construction.

Natural Science: Comrade Kim Il-song exhorted: "While primarily concentrating on solving scientific and technical problems posed in more effectively utilizing the already established economic foundation, in further strengthening the chuch'e of our industry, and in developing the technical revolution to a higher stage, the natural science sector must strive to actively pioneer in new scientific and technical fields" ("Selections From the Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 5, p 461).

Upholding the instruction of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, the natural science sector first of all actively carried out scientific research to rationally utilize the already established economic foundation. Great successes were gained in research for improving the quality of fire-proof materials which is posed as an urgent problem in increasing the productivity of industrial furnaces and for increasing their variety. Successes were also accomplished in the research for solving the problem of electric steel making, which is immensely significant in increasing the self-sufficiency of our steel industry, and in the problem of its automation. Researchs which would accelerate the nation's technical revolution, improve the livelihood of the people, and greatly contribute to increasing the self-sufficiency of industry (e.g., research concerning aluminum manufacturing with our domestic raw materials, and research concerning new synthetic fibers, and research involving electric steel manufacturing) have proved their legitimacy and potentiality for realization, or they have already been introduced into production.

The natural science sector also actively conducted research designed to explicate scientific and technological problems posed in surveying the nation's natural resources, in rationally utilizing them, and in strengthening the self-sufficiency of our industry.

The results gained in research involving the mechanization and automation of coal mining work which would contribute to the technical reform of the most labor-consuming extractive industry sector, in research concerning the broad introduction of isotopes into all fields of the people's economy, the research concerning manufacturing of a herbicide, and research related to the manufacturing of potassic fertilizer, have already been introduced into production, or their potentiality for realization has been proved.

Besides these, scientists and technicians have already laid a foundation for more vigorously pushing for the three major tasks of the technical revolution through research concerning the compound gasification of oval coal briquettes and heat-treated brown coal, as well as research on the manufacturing of molecules and its application.

Also the natural science sector put forth a great force in scientific research for the development of technical engineering, especially mechanical engineering and electronics.

Scientists and technicians at the automation research institute successfully carried out various research projects, including the production and assembly of medium and small calculators, and various special electronic materials and electronic tubes.

Scientists and technicians are also successfully carrying out the research project for the realization of the automation of a continuous ingot making process which has important significance in steel manufacturing. If the continuous ingot making process is completed and its automation is realized, not only an epoch-making change will take place in steel manufacturing, but also workers in this sector will be completely freed from heavy labor, heat-affected labor, and harmful labor.

Scientists and technicians in the construction sector solved the acoustic problem of public buildings, including the Mansudae Hall, and they successfully solved a series of scientific and technical problems such as building pigment materials, earthquake-proof structure, and reinforced concrete.

Scientists in the soil sector completed a nationwide field survey of agricultural land soil, of the productivity by each piece of land of cultivated fields, and an analysis of macroelement fertilizers and microelement fertilizers. Thus, they determined the types of all cultivated fields and they clarified their history. They also drafted tables of agricultural soil percentage and an agricultural chemical indication for over 4,000 production units, over 200 county-level agricultural guidance organs, and 13 provincial agricultural economic committees.

Scientists successfully carried out the research designed to automate the production process of food factories and of home refrigerators, research for the introduction of piped water service into rural areas, and research on the development of the food processing industry, in a manner suitable to meet realistic demands in order to free women from kitchen and household burdens.

Social Science: Comrade Kim Il-song exhorted: "The social science sector ought to theoretically generalize the successes and ample experiences gained in the revolutionary struggle and construction, and ought to more profoundly prove the justification of our party lines and policies" ("Selections From the Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 5, p 462).

Highly upholding our leader's exhortation, the social science sector concentrated its forces on the task of theoretically generalizing the proud successes and ample experiences that our party and our people, under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, gained in the revolution and construction, and of profoundly proving the justification and invincible vitality of our leader's great concept of chuch'e, and its embodiment, our party lines and policies. This sector broadly explained and disseminated its results, thus immensely contributing to the arming of workers with the party's unitary ideological system.

At numerous social science discussion meetings, including the national social science discussion meeting and the national education science discussion meeting held in commemoration of our leader's 59th birthday, at the national social science discussion meeting held in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of our leader's on-the-spot guidance at the Tae'an Electric Appliance Plant, and at the national science discussion meeting of the party cadre training sector for studying and mastering the revolutionary essence of the Ch'ongsan-ri spirit and the Ch'ongsan-ri method, social scientists profoundly proved, with scientific theories, the great revolutionary thought of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader who gained immortal accomplishments and experiences in the process of leading the revolution and construction to great victory, and the wisdom of his guidance and his noble character.

In many treatises, including the explanatory treatise, "The Creation of the Tae'an Work System by Comrade Kim Il-song Was a Revolutionary Turn in the Development of Socialist Economic Control," presented at the national social science discussion meeting held in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of our leader's on-the-spot guidance at the Tae'an Electric Appliance Plant; the explanatory treatise, "The Original Thought of Comrade Kim Il-song, the Great Marxist-Leninist, on the Nationalization of Industries and Its Brilliant Victory in Our Country," presented at the national social science discussion meeting held in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the issuance of the law for the nationalization of the major industries; the treatise, "The Issuance of the Law for the Equality of Men and Women Which Realizes the Great Revolutionary Leader Comrade Kim Il-song's Thought on Women's Liberation Was a Historic Event Which Brought About an Epoch-making Revolution in the Solution of the Women's Question," presented at the national women's social science discussion meeting in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the issuance of the law for the equality of men and women, social scientists profoundly proved the greatness of our leader's revolutionary thought, and the originality of his revolutionary theory.

At several discussion meetings designed to deeply study and master the revolutionary essence of the Ch'ongsan-ri spirit and the Ch'ongsan-ri method forged by our leader, social scientists theoretically and deeply generalized the proud successes and rich experiences our party and our people gained under the wise guidance of our leader in the revolution and construction.

Social scientists also energetically carried out research projects to explain and disseminate our leader's great concept of chuch'e, and its realization, our party lines and policies.

At the national social science discussion meeting held in commemoration of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's immortal work, "Duties of the Korean Communists," and at the national social science discussion meeting held in commemoration of the 35th anniversary of the victory of the Musong Hyonsong battle, social scientists proved that, already during the early period when our leader entered the path of revolution, he forged the great concept of chuch'e, and explained in detail how clearly his concept of chuch'e and his chuch'e revolutionary line demonstrated their greatness and creativity in achieving the total victory of socialism.

In order to profoundly prove our leader's great revolutionary thought and its realization, our party lines and policies, social scientists made comprehensive presentations of the results of studies at the science discussion meetings held throughout the nation on the occasion of the publication of his works.

During 1971, the social science sector held national social science discussion meetings in commemoration of the fourth anniversary of the immortal work of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, "Concerning the Transition From Capitalism to Socialism and the Problem of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat"; in commemoration of the second anniversary of the publication of "Concerning Several Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy"; in commemoration of the fifth anniversary of the publication of "The Current Situation and the Tasks of Our Party"; in commemoration of the seventh anniversary of the publication of the "Thesis Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question"; in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the publication of "Current Tasks of Public Health Functionaries"; in commemoration of the fifth anniversary of the publication of "Concerning the Correct Way of Preserving the National Characteristic of the Korean Language"; in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the publication of "Public Health Functionaries Are Urged To Become the Party's Red Writers"; in commemoration of the fifth anniversary of the publication of "Socialist Medicine Is Preventive Medicine"; "Indoctrinating and Nurturing Children With Communism Is the Honorable Revolutionary Task of Nursery Teachers and Indoctrinators," and "Concerning the Proper Guidance of Tasks of Young Pioneers."

The social science sector actively undertook the task of arranging vocabularies, which is an important means of preserving our unique words and developing them to suit today's demands. The views summarized at the discussion for "trimming our language" became excellent assets for adopting

Chinese characters or foreign words as our own. Thus, such views proved to be of great aid in compiling a large number of special terms and general terms into "Drafts for Standard Words, Part II" and in preparing "Drafts for Standard Words, Parts III and IV."

Literature and Arts

At the Fifth Party Congress Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, exhorted us concerning the mission and tasks for literature and arts: "Literature and arts are commissioned with a great role in indoctrinating workers with communism and in revolutionizing and working classizing the entire society. The important task facing the literature and arts sector is to create a larger number of revolutionary works for arming workers with the communist world view" ("Selections From the Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 5, p 462).

In order to appropriately mark the 60th birthday of our leader, the greatest national holiday, during 1971 our writers and artists prepared brilliant gifts of their works with loyalty by devoting their utmost ability and wisdom.

Writers and artists put forth their efforts in order to create works concerning the main theme of the glorious revolutionary tradition, the deep root of our party and revolution. They made works to represent the heroic struggles of the warriors of the People's Army and of the people who inherited the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition and who courageously fought during the Fatherland Liberation War. Together with these, upholding the flame our fatherly leader kindled in the land of Huich'on, writers and artists went into reality teeming with the revolutionary enthusiasm, and they vigorously unfolded their creative activity in order to fulfill the three major tasks of the technical revolution and the second year task of the Six-Year Plan before our leader's 60th birthday, with the result that they created many works which superbly realized the socialist-realist creative method.

They also put their energy into the creation of works representing the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots fighting heroically for the unification of the fatherland.

In this process our writers and artists were able to more thoroughly carry out the programmatic instructions of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, issued on 7 November 1964. They developed their collective and creative activity more vigorously than during any other year.

During 1971, our artists presented on the stage the revolutionary national opera, "Sea of Blood," of the immortal classic, "Sea of Blood" created during the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle. Thus, they opened up the beginning of a socialist cooperative creation, and they forged a model of revolutionary cooperative creation.

From late 1971 to early 1972 the Pyongyang Sea of Blood Opera Troupe visited China, Algeria, Romania, and the Soviet Union. The Pyongyang Mansudae Arts Troupe visited Singapore, Burma, India, and France, and our acrobatic

Troupes visited Bulgaria, Romania, and Czechoslovakia. With these visits they once again won fame as the "golden arts" of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the nation of arts, and as the "acme of arts in the world." They demonstrated the glorious victory of chuch'e artistic thought.

During a 2-month visit in China alone, the Pyongyang Sea of Blood Opera Troupe performed more than 50 times before audiences of as many as 180,000 at such cities as Shenyang, Nanking, Shanghai, Kwangchow, and Wuhan.

People everywhere in the world who watched the revolutionary national opera, "Sea of Blood," performed by the Pyongyang Sea of Blood Opera Troupe, sent the highest praises characterizing the performances as the "revolutionary people, and revolutionary art," as the "dazzling and beautiful art blooming out of the flower garden of Korean national culture and arts" (China), and as the "departing point and a model of a truly revolutionary and popular opera." It was referred to as "an immortal and monumental panorama" (Algeria), "an excellent and comprehensive art in which music and dance are completely harmonized," "a masterpiece beyond imagination," and "a great revolution in opera" (Romania), "a model and matrix of socialist realist work which embodies the theme of revolutionary content in the genre of opera" and "a perfect and flawless artistic work the world has witnessed for the first time," (The Soviet Union).

People everywhere in the world who watched the performance of the Mansudae art troupe praised it as a Korean art which is "an honor to Asia," "a great event has happened in the history of Singapore," "an extremely ecstatic, beautiful, and highly artistic performance with a deep ideological content, and with a revolutionary, militant, and indoctrinating content" (Burma), "an excellent art with a glorious tradition, with a national form, filled with pride and confidence" (India), and "an event which is a blow to the commercialized art, which paralyzes and degenerates the sound mind of people, charting the path for arts to follow" (France).

Our acrobatic troop also won fame as "unique and outstanding acrobats," and as "powerful, beautiful, and gorgeous acrobats."

People everywhere in the world unanimously and highly acclaimed our art as "the beautiful flower of art created with the teaching of revolutionary artistic thought" of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il-song (China), "an immortal masterpiece which shows the total victory of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il-song's great revolutionary thought" (Algeria), "the victory of the Korean arts which realizes the concept of chuch'e in the field of art" (Romania). In their acclamations they say that they "express hearty gratitude to the great leader of the Korean people, Comrade Kim Il-song, the Korean Workers Party, and the Korean people" for showing "an extremely precious artistic treasure," (Soviet Union), and that it is "an anthem to the revolution and prosperity of Korea led by Marshal Kim Il-song" (India). They are loudly shouting "long life to the chuch'e art, and long life to revolutionary art," to "Korean art which radiates brilliant rays as it realizes the great Marshal Kim Il-song's concept of chuch'e."

The Pyongyang Sea of Blood Opera Troupe has been invited again by the Soviet Union, and the Pyongyang Mansudae Art Troupe has been invited by many European countries, including the British Performance Society. During 1972, they are scheduled to enter again into the arena of international performances.

Also, during the film festival week for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, held from 1-6 December 1971, in the Congo our films, including the film, "Sea of Blood" which recreated the immortal classic "Sea of Blood" into a film in its original form, were shown. Kollod Ernest Ndalla, the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers Party who watched the film, "Sea of Blood," was moved to comment on it, saying: "an excellent masterpiece which must be shown for generations to come from time to time."

Prose Literature: Highly upholding the instructions Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, issued on 7 November 1964, for the creation of revolutionary literature and arts, the writers' sector created many novels which would contribute toward establishing the party's unitary ideological system among workers, and to their revolutionization and working classization.

During 1971, the greatest success achieved in the writers' sector was the publication of a biographic novel, "The Mother of Korea."

This novel movingly shows its readers how people should live their lives through the glorious, patriotic, and brilliant life and activities of the ardent communist fighter, Madame Kang Pan-sok who was an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter and an outstanding leader of our anti-Japanese national liberation movement, and who is the wife and close comrade-in-arm of Master Kim Hyong-chik, who was a great pioneer in changing the nationalist movement to the communist movement. Madame Kang Pan-sok was the great mother of Korea who gave birth to and raised the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and who was an ardent communist who fought with her utmost for the restoration of the fatherland and for women's liberation.

The following revolutionary works were created during 1970 such as the long novel with a revolutionary tradition as the main theme, "Flourishing Sunflowers" (Part I), and "The Burning Season." During 1971, the writers' sector created many revolutionary works such as the long novel, "The Harsh Winter," "The Song of the Struggle," and "The Burning Port."

The long novel, "The Harsh Winter," with the Fatherland Liberation War as the main theme, is about the heroic and courageous struggle of two scouts who, during the temporary withdrawal of the war, remained behind the enemy line, and who, upholding the order of the commander-in-chief, Comrade Kim Il-song, organized people's guerrillas to overthrow U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. The middle-length novel, "The Naktong River," contains the heroic struggle of our People's Army soldiers who blunted the enemy's attack, and in a quick counteroffensive, advanced in a short period of time to the Naktong River.

In these works writers described the original military thought of Comrade Kim Il-song, who led the Fatherland Liberation War to victory, the wisdom of his leadership, the heroic struggle and noble spiritual and moral character of the People's Army.

During 1971 the long novel, "The Aspen Tree," which described the heroic exploits of the working class which, upholding Comrade Kim Il-song's instructions, generated a reform by increasing steel production after the war, the middle-length novel, "In the Bosom of the Fatherland," which dealt with the life of brethren who, in the warm concern of our fatherly leader, returned from Japan to the fatherland and led happy lives. Many works, such as "The Sound of Bell," "A New Life," and "The Glorious Generation," which reflected the life of Ch'ollima riders, were also created and published.

Also during 1971, many works representing the struggle of the South Korean people and young students against their mortal enemy, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys were written.

Among such works were the long novel, "The Song of the Struggle," which depicted how a college woman from a teacher's family in South Korea was gradually awakened and vigorously launched herself into the path of the struggle against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism, and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique in the background of the time from the popular uprising of April 1960, through the 3 June uprising of 1964 against the traitorous "Korea-Japan Talks." The long novel, "The Burning Port," dealt with the anti-American and anti-puppet struggle of the South Korean long-shoremen was included among them.

Poetry: During 1971, in order to strengthen the arming of workers with our party's unitary ideology and the great revolutionary thought of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, the poetry sector collectively created 64 pieces of explanatory lyrics for pictorial records in the study rooms for Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary history.

In addition to these, poets described the historical facts of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary history by its major stages. They published many works, including "Mangyongdae Where the Sun of the Revolution Rose," "At the Pop'yong Ferry," "The Overture of New Day Resounds," "The Invincible Armed Ranks," "The Banner of the Restoration of the Fatherland," "The Flame at Poch'onbo," "On the Eve of the Great Event," "The Spring of National Revival," "The Sacred Banner of the Party," and "The Morning of the Total Victory."

Also following the flames of Huich'on, which Comrade Kim Il-song kindled, poets went among the working class, who vigorously launched themselves into the fulfillment of the second year task of the Six-Year Plan before the 60th birthday of our leader, and they organized and carried out poetic creations on the spot.

Children's literature with the creation of many revolutionary works, including the long novel, "The Long Road to Learning," and the epic poem, "Our Father, Marshal Kim Il-song," during 1971, the children's literature sector made great contributions to making our children learn from our leader's childhood.

The long novel, "The Long Road to Learning," represented on a high ideological and artistic level how in his childhood our leader walked alone from Paltogu to Mangyongdae. In the epic poem, "Our Father, Marshal Kim Il-song" (a four-chapter poetic composition created collectively by the Children's Literature Sub-committee of the Korean Writers Union), the noble character of the affectionate father, Marshal Kim Il-song, who warmly raises and looks after children and his boundless love toward children, were sung with admiration and respect.

The children's literature sector also produced many works with the revolutionary tradition as the main theme, including the medium-length novel, "Boys at the Guerrilla Base," which represented the life of young pioneers who grew up in Comrade Kim Il-song's bosom during the anti-Japanese armed struggle. They produced the medium-length novel, "The Way to the Secret Camp," which represented how during the anti-Japanese armed struggle children who had lost their parents to the brigandish Japanese imperialist scoundrels, sought out the secret camp where our leader was, and drew up to his bosom as courageous young pioneers.

Among short and valuable children's literary works were the short novel, "The Day When the Snow Came in Large Flakes," which movingly represented the great concern of our fatherly leader with a child of a bereaved family, and the short novel, "The Bright Morning," which deeply described the life of members of the Saenal Young Pioneers during the early period of Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary activities.

The Children's literature sub-committee of the Korean Writers Union collectively wrote 20 songs about Comrade Kim Il-song's childhood, and collected them in the collection of songs, "Mangyongdae," and published it. Among published works during 1971 were such valuable children's poems as "Under the Aspen Tree," "The Light in the Attic," and "The Path to Ponghwa-ri," which contributed to the ideological indoctrination of our children.

Criticism: Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, had a profound insight into the place and role of revolutionary criticism in the creation and development of revolutionary literature and arts, and he taught us that it was a firm guarantee for enhancing the guiding role of criticism and for soundly developing literature and arts to observe the principle of the party nature of criticism.

Following Comrade Kim Il-song's teaching, the functionaries in this sector first of all concentrated on deeply studying his revolutionary literary and artistic thought in order to observe the principles of the party spirit of criticism and to enhance its guiding role.

Thus critics produced many valuable criticisms, including "The Revolutionary Literary and Artistic Thought of Comrade Kim Il-song Calling for the Struggle Against the Cultural Infiltration of Imperialism and the Reactionary Trends," "Comrade Kim Il-song's Thought on the Creation of the True Protagonist Model of the Revolution and Construction Which Will Contribute to the Revolutionization and Working Classization of the Entire Society," and "The Thought of Comrade Kim Il-song, the Respected and Beloved Leader, on the Critical Inheritance and Development of the National Cultural Heritage To Suit Today's Socialist Reality."

Besides the above, critics put forth their efforts in discharging their guiding role for the work creation of writers through such criticisms of work as "The Character of Revolutionary Fighters Loyal to Our Respected and Beloved Leader," "The Description of the Image and Life of the Process of Revolutionization," and "The Depiction of the Process of the Formation of the Revolutionary World View."

Music: Comrade Kim Il-song taught us: "Our music must also be based on what is Korean, and it must be agreeable to the feeling of our people" ("Selections From the Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 4, p 152).

Many songs our musicians composed during 1971 in strong support of Comrade Kim Il-song's instruction not only all had a revolutionary theme, but also their tunes were based on our unique national music and were agreeable to the feeling of the time and the life feelings of our people.

During the 5-year period from 30 April 1966, when our leader met composers to issue historic instructions regarding the creation of songs to 1971, our composers produced many successful songs, among which were "We Wish You Long Life, Marshal Kim Il-song," "General Kim Il-song Is Our Sun," "Marshal Kim Il-song Is the Great Leader of the People," "We Live in the Bosom of Our Leader," "We Will Win Under Our Leader's Guidance," "Our Leader Is Always With Us," "We Embroider Our Hearts With Loyalty," "Only One Mind," "Let Us Sincerely Cherish the Red Mind," "At the Foot of the Olgi River," "The Song of the 10-point Major Political Program," and "Our Socialist System, That Unlimitedly Superb One."

Our composers composed 64 pieces of explanatory songs for pictorial records in the study room for Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary history, and 100 pieces of explanatory songs for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's instructions on the revolution and construction, thus greatly contributing to arming workers with the party's unitary ideology and the great revolutionary thought of Comrade Kim Il-song.

Together with these, the music sector superbly carried out Comrade Kim Il-song's instructions for combining the ideological element and the artistic element, and for realizing national characteristics and modernity in the creation of revolutionary songs, with the result that they composed many songs which included "We Wish You Long Life, Our Leader," "We Will Be Always Loyal to Our Leader," "We Will Forever Support With Our Loyalty," "Let Us Vigorously Gallop on Following the Flames of Huich'on," "All for Scaling the Coal Height," and "Let Local Industries Bloom."

During 1971 composers published many collections of musical pieces and of songs, including "Collection of Movie Theme Songs," "Collection of Musical Pieces for Western Musical Instruments," and "Manual for National Vocal Music."

Fine Arts: During 1971, artists waged a vigorous struggle to fully realize the great esthetic thought of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader. Thus, in all aspects of our fine arts, including Korean-style painting, oil painting, printed reproductions of paintings, industrial arts, commercial arts, and stage and movie arts, artists created many revolutionary works of fine art while correctly meeting the demands of the principle of the party spirit, the working class spirit, and the popular spirit, and national characteristics and modernity of socialist realist fine arts.

In all the fine art works created during 1971, including Korean-style paintings and oil paintings, we could find the strong attempt of artists to create the contrast and harmony of colors, the ample change and unity of brightness and darkness, the simple but vigorous sketch of images, and suggestive composition. Their simple and vivid characteristics formed a general trend.

Among the works which reflected the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary activities were such works which exhibited a high degree of an ideological and artistic level, such as Korean-style paintings, "The Respected and Beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, Meets His Grandparents Upon His Triumphant Return to the Fatherland," "The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Gives On-the-spot Guidance at a Hydroelectric Power Station," "Let Us Call This Car 'Chaju,'" "The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Gives On-the-spot Guidance at a Movie Studio," "Our Party Trusts You Comrades," "Korean Arts Are Alive," "The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Visits a Shipyard in the Early Morning," "The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Among the Soldiers Who Received the Title of the Red Banner Company," "Concerned With the Health of a Soldier," and "The Commander-in-chief, Comrade Kim Il-song, Among Officers and Men of the People's Army." There were also oil paintings, such as "Masansan Young Pioneers in the General's Bosom," "The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Selects a Site for a Reservoir," "Printed Reproductions of Paintings," "The Great Revolutionary Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Struggles Against the Bourgeois Nationalists at Kirin," and examples of industrial art, such as "The Respected and Beloved Leader, Marshal Kim Il-song Visits a Fruit Orchard."

Among the works which represented the heroic struggle of our People's Army troops and the people who fought courageously during the Fatherland Liberation War, and among artistic works which represented the struggle of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots, were the Korean-style paintings, "The Ferry for the Advanced Attack," "Breaking Through Hardships," "Attack," and such oil paintings as "In the Liberated Streets," and "The October People's Resistance."

Among the fine art works created during 1971 were works with the theme of the rewarding lives of our people under the socialist system such as the Korean-style paintings, "Diagnosis of Kindergarten Children," and "Vegetable Gardens," oil painting such as "An Evening in Cooperative Fields," and a considerable number of landscape paintings such as "The Lake Ch'onji at Mount Paektu," "The Early Summer Along the Pot'ong River," and "The Fall at the Samji Waterfalls."

During 1971, in order to express the sincere strong wish of the Korean people for passing on forever his immortal achievement in commemoration of the 32d anniversary of the victory of the Musan area battle personally led, organized, and carried out by Comrade Kim Il-song, the plastic art sector erected the "Monument for the Victory of the Musan Area Battle" in Teahungdan fields, the historic revolutionary battle site.

The 35-meter high monument has a neat tower appearance that unitarily harmonizes various structures with granite construction. It forms a beautiful artistic harmony with the contrast between the reddish projected walls and the green forest background, thus attracting the attention of everyone, and it arouses lofty thoughts and feelings.

The monument, with an elegant and creative artistic form, has as its theme the gigantic and historic event wherein the legendary hero General Kim Il-song once again kindled the torchlight of victory on this land. It comprehensively shows Comrade Kim Il-song's great concept of chuch'e whereby he launched his attack deep into Korea to overwhelm the enemies, and he vigorously summoned the people to the sacred war for the liberation of the fatherland. It demonstrates his accomplishments in struggles which will shine long in history, his noble character, and the heroic struggle of our people, including the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners with boundless loyalty to our great leader, and their indomitable revolutionary spirit.

Works created in the commercial art sector, such as "Television Relay Van," and "Designs of Heavy Bulldozers," with fresh ideas and a refined form of beauty and beautiful colors, further enhanced their ideological and artistic value. Industrial art works, such as "Vase With the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Figure," and "Mount Hwangum," organically combined the representation and the technical aspect to develop a new realm in industrial arts.

Dance: After watching the comprehensive dance and song performance on 16 December 1967, in celebration of the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly, Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, made comments to the effect that the performance was aimed at coming up with a great work in order to express the revolutionary spirit, but it would be better to start with small works, instead of trying to produce large works.

Holding high Comrade Kim Il-song's instructions, during the 1970-1971 period the dance sector created a number of small dance pieces, including the group dance, "Snow Falls," and "Azaleas of the Fatherland," the quintet,

"By the Water Well," and group dance, "The Soldier and the Grandfather," and thus contributed to strongly arming workers with the party's unitary ideology and their revolutionization and working classization.

The group dance, "Snow Falls," imparts a great concept through figures of the anti-Japanese guerrillas who, with the indomitable revolutionary spirit, marched through the snow storms. They demonstrate that it is the way which leads to the restoration of the fatherland to go through any difficulty which may block the way. And it movingly tells us about the revolutionary tradition of our party forged by Comrade Kim Il-song, and about how today's happy socialist paradise has been brought about.

In his instructions issued on 21 July 1970, after watching the art films, "The Song We Sing" and "We Have Nothing To Envy in This World," Comrade Kim Il-song commented to the effect that such works as "Snow Falls" and "Azaleas of the Fatherland" are noble and graceful dances with revolutionary content and artistic dignity, and they are typically excellent works.

During 1971, while consolidating the successes it achieved in small revolutionary pieces of work, the dance sector made contributions to the ideological indoctrination of workers by staging numerous works including the group dances, "The Marshal's Star Rises Over Mount Paektu," "On the Way to the Command Post," and "Our Leader's Noble Intention Blooms Red," the song-dance, "The Three Major Tasks of the Technical Revolution Are Blooming," the dance, "Welcoming the Bumper Crop in Cooperatives Fields."

Stage Arts: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: "...If one is to describe the typical image of the protagonists who grow up amidst the development of the Korean revolution based on the story of great historical events, would it not be a masterpiece? If one writes such works, one can make people realize that the revolution is full of ups and downs and twists and turns, and one can indoctrinate people with revolutionary romanticism, and one can instill hope and courage in his comrades" ("Selections From the Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 4, p 149).

Holding high Comrade Kim-Il-song's exhortation, in 1971 our artists presented on the stage the revolutionary opera, "Sea of Blood," from the immortal revolutionary work, "Sea of Blood," created during the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The immortal work, "Sea of Blood" strongly confirms with the gigantic power of artistic generalization the greatness and justification of the line for the anti-Japanese armed struggle proposed by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the process of the formation of the revolutionary world view of the true communists of Korea who grew up as revolutionary fighters with boundless loyalty to our leader amid the rewarding struggle to realize this line, and the process of their revolutionization, and the endlessly noble and beautiful political and moral character of our people and revolutionary fighters, while sharply exposing the viciousness and cruelty of the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

All these great ideas in the original work with the superbly composed dramatic structure, with noble, beautiful, and revolutionary national musical representation, and with the great power of realist generalization are superbly embodied in the revolutionary national opera, "Sea of Blood."

This work thoroughly cleansed itself of the feudal and capitalistic forms of the traditional opera, which is the vestige of the class society. It creatively accepted the popular and national musical forms, dance forms, and artistic forms, and it was modernized to meet the esthetic demand of our people today. Thus, it perfected in the creation of opera our unique operatic form, totally different from the traditional opera.

The revolutionary national opera, "Sea of Blood," pioneered a totally new and original path in the aspect of artistic generalization which was clarified through the process of the formation of the revolutionary world view of the protagonists who grew up in the struggle together with the development of the Korean revolution, and also in the aspect of operatic composition and dramatic art.

An opera can clearly express the thought and feeling of the protagonist by transforming dialogue into lyric, and dialogue put to music; it is easy to sing; and it confirms that operas can meet the feeling of our people in the revolutionary age.

The revolutionary national opera, "Sea of Blood," is the departure point for revolutionary operas, and it is a brilliant model in terms of the realization of the depth of the ideological content contained in the original work, in terms of the originality of the artistic form, and also in terms of the perfect combination of high ideological character and artistic character.

During 1971, the creative group of the Korean People's Army concerned group created the revolutionary opera, "The True Daughter of the Party," which received the People's Prize, and they presented it on stage.

This opera includes the moving story of how during the Fatherland Liberation War a nurse carried out her revolutionary duties to the end by breaking through numerous and stern ordeals and difficulties, and how she met her death bravely for the sake of the party and the leader, and for the revolution. The opera movingly reveals through the story of the nurse's heroic exploits that a member of the Korean Workers Party is a revolutionary who struggles by sacrificing his utmost, and even his youth and life for the sake of the respected and beloved leader, and for the party led by him, the revolution, the socialist fatherland, and the people.

The revolutionary opera, "The True Daughter of the Party," is a revolutionary masterpiece which conveys depth and breadth of representation to a higher stage by relying on the principle of the creation of new types of revolutionary opera pioneered by the revolutionary opera, "Sea of Blood," that is, by strongly relying on the principle of operatic creation based on our cholka, our pangch'ang, and our stage art.

Also, in marking the 25th anniversary of Comrade Kim Il-song's personal throwing of the first shovelful of soil for the repair project of the Pot'ong River, instructors and students of the Pyongyang Drama and Film College presented on the stage the People's Prize-winning drama in verse of two or more acts, "The Epic of the Pot'ong River."

Movie: Comrade Kim Il-song taught that for movie artists to contribute to the establishment of the people's revolutionary world view, they must teach the people the method of revolutionary struggle and enhance their revolutionary enthusiasm and class awakening.

Comrade Kim Il-song exhorted: "...Main characters in movies must be depicted as cheerful and optimistic, as indomitable in the face of difficulties, as typically new kind of people who have the necessary will to advance forward. And movies must depict the life process in which those who used to be mistreated and oppressed go through the ordeal of devoted labor with effort and training and soon become successful" ("Selections From the Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 2, p 575).

During 1971, in the film art sector we made numerous art films and documentary films including the art film "The Working Family" (Parts I and II).

The People's Prize-winning wide-screen art film, "The Working Family" (produced by the Korean Art Film Studio) is a monumental work of socialist-realist literature and art which brilliantly realizes the original thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on revolutionizing and working classizing the entire society and his independent aesthetic thought concerning the creation of works with reality as the theme.

The film raised the problem of why the ideological revolution has fundamental significance in our society with the socialist system established through the revolutionary process of a family which for generations engaged in mining work and all of whose members still worked at one mine. Thus the film superbly performed the duty which the time and the people posed on literature and arts.

Because the work has high socialist content which solved the urgently proposed problem of the model-creation of the working class in a manner to suit the essential demands of the socialist revolution, and because it has high artistic quality which truthfully and profoundly realizes life to suit the true nature of the original drama, making art and socialist realism which newly reflects human relations in a manner suitable to the essence of social relations after the establishment of the socialist system, it made great contributions to the revolutionary literary and artistic construction during socialist and communist construction, to say nothing of the development of our film art.

The art film, "The Girl With a Red Ribbon" (produced by the Korean Art Film Studio) can be mentioned as a work in the area of endeavors which has revolutionary tradition as the theme during 1971.

Through the courageous image of the heroine, Sun-ok, who determinedly discharged the duty of communications liaison assigned by her organization and overcame all difficulties, the film movingly shows how young pioneers during period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle arose as phoenixes of the revolution and pillars to support the fatherland in the future amid the bloody struggle for the liberation and independence of the fatherland.

Because the art film, "Spring Comes to Mount Taebaek" (produced by the Korean 8 February Art Film Studio), which falls within the category of works on the Fatherland Liberation War as the theme, was based on the factual story concerning how the ever-victorious and steely general and great revolutionary leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, sent cotton winter clothes to soldiers of the People's Army who were active behind the enemy line during the Fatherland Liberation War, it pleased our workers.

In addition to these, as works on the Fatherland Liberation War as the theme, many art films such as "Peony" (Parts I and II), "The Resplendent Stars," and "The Bell Tolls" produced by the Korean 8 February Art Film Studio, and "The Son of the Engineer" produced by the Korean Art Film Studio, appeared.

During 1971, the creative group at the Korean Art Film Studio produced the natural-color film, "When We Pick Apples," dedicated to the 10th anniversary of the Pukch'ong Expanded Conference of the Standing Committee of the Party Central Committee. This film movingly describes the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the development of the nation's pomiculture, the improvement of the people's livelihood, his noble character, and the great vitality of the Pukch'ong Conference. Also, the film fully reflects the problem of fruit processing, which urgently awaits a solution to the current development of pomiculture, and the improvement of the people's livelihood. And it accurately explains the thought concerning the revolutionization and working classization of the entire society with vivid and truthful phenomena.

Works with the reality of Ch'ollima as the theme that were produced during 1971 included the art films, "Girls at the Port," "The Youth in the Thick Forests," and "Parents of School Children" produced by the Korean Art Film Studio, and also the art films, "Two Work Teams and Two Soldiers" and "Who Is To Be Blamed?" produced by the Korean 8 February Art Film Studio.

During 1971 in the sector of documentary films, many films, including "Today's Taeon" (natural-color) and "The Fatherly Love That Permeated the Poultry Industry" were produced.

"Today's Taeon" movingly showed us the incomparable superiority of the Taea work system, which the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il-song forged, and its great vitality. "The Fatherly Love That Permeated the Poultry Industry" recorded the immortal story of how our fatherly leader poured in all his energy in order to feed our people with ample meat and eggs and built today's developed poultry industry.

Literary and Artistic Activities Among the Masses: Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, taught us: "The masses of people are the creators of socialist culture, and literature and arts in our society can be rapidly developed only if the working masses broadly participate. In literary and artistic activities we must thoroughly watch against the trend of placing primacy on specialized functionaries. We must crush mysticism in creative work and broadly develop literature and arts for the masses." ("Selections From the Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 5, p 462).

Highly upholding Comrade Kim Il-song's instructions in the literary and arts sector we broadly organized and guided different literary and arts circles among the working masses, while we broadly carried out prize contests for new literary and artistic works in all sectors of literature and arts, including literature, music, and fine arts.

In commemoration of the 60th birthday of the great revolutionary leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, the Writers' Union carried out a prize contest for new literary works, the Film Literature Creation Society carried out a prize contest for new film literary works, the Dramatists' Union carried out a prize contest for new dramatic literary works, and the Musicians' Union carried out a prize contest for new musical works.

Also, in commemoration of the Sixth Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth, the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth carried out a prize contest for literary and art works among the youth throughout the nation.

More than 4,000 literary works were entered in the prize contest for new literary works organized by the Writers' Union, and over 70 works of a high ideological and artistic nature, including a short novel, "The Crayon Picture," won prizes. More than 60 literary works, and over 50 works of fine art won prizes in the contest for youth literary and art works organized by the League of Socialist Working Youth.

Among the works which won prizes in the contest for dramatic works which was organized by the Dramatists' Union, many works, including "The Man Who Came at Dawn" and "The Pasture at Dawn" were highly esteemed as valuable works.

The Writers' Union published many collections by compiling works created by new writers, including "The Song of the Heart."

The great vitality of Comrade Kim Il-song's great literary and artistic thought on making literature and arts for the masses was strongly demonstrated also in many artistic works which adorned the national art festival stage.

Mass Culture

Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, taught: "We must actively develop mass cultural work, seek out the talents hidden among the people let them display them, and we must see to it that working people

themselves everywhere participate in literary and artistic activities and enjoy arts to their hearts' content" ("Selections From the Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 3, p 130).

As Comrade Kim Il-song's exhortation for actively developing mass cultural work among the working masses was brilliantly carried out, our mass cultural work superbly played its role as a part of party work, and as a powerful means of mass indoctrination.

Museums, exhibition halls, memorial halls, theaters, movie houses, and mass cultural houses are making great contributions to strongly establish the party's unitary ideological system among the working masses and to revolutionize and working classize them.

Museums

Korean Revolutionary Museum: The Korean Revolutionary Museum which was founded on 1 August 1948, was newly built at Mansudae, Pyongyang, and opened on 24 April 1972.

Poch'ongbo Revolutionary Museum: This museum is situated at the historic battle site, Poch'ongbo, where the great revolutionary leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, destroyed the Japanese imperialist military and political fortress which they boasted was "impregnable." He brought in the rays of restoration to the fatherland through the dark clouds. This museum was opened after the bronze statue of Comrade Kim Il-song dedicated here was unveiled on 7 August 1955.

The museum displays moving and valuable materials including examples of the Poch'ongbo battle and the Musan area battle in which Comrade Kim Il-song personally led the Korean People's Revolutionary Forces to deal grave military and political blows to Japanese imperialism. Also displayed are materials concerning the important operations of the Korean People's Revolutionary Forces within Korea and their small unit operations, and materials which movingly show the immortal battles Comrade Kim Il-song fought against Japanese imperialism for the independence of the fatherland and the freedom and liberation of the people, from the time when he early engaged in revolutionary activities until the time when he made a triumphant return to the fatherland through all difficulties and hardships.

The museum is supplemented with the display of materials newly discovered on several occasions since its opening. On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Poch'ongbo battle in 1963, a new modern building was built, and supplementary historical records and relics were added.

As a school for the indoctrination of our party's revolutionary tradition the Poch'ongbo Revolutionary Museum is making great contributions to indoctrinating our workers and the entire people with the great revolutionary thought

of Comrade Kim Il-song, the history of his revolutionary struggle, the wisdom of his leadership, his noble character, and the loyalty of the anti-Japanese guerrillas to our leader, and to establishing the party's unitary ideological system among them.

Korean Folk Museum: This was founded in February 1956.

In 1970 this museum built a new exhibition hall to display the revolutionary and communistic life style and mode the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il-song forged during the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle.

In the first section of the exhibition hall are displayed materials concerning barracks, marches, and bivouac organizations of the anti-Japanese guerrillas.

The museum has models showing the barracks and the internal structure of the Madangoui secret camps of the guerrillas, which were changed and developed from an early period when the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song organized the anti-Japanese guerrilla forces and built guerrilla bases throughout the entire period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. Also shown are other models, photographs, pictures, and displays of other materials which show the discipline of the guerrillas, the forms and methods of their study and military training, the form and method of bivouac organization, and the forms and methods of various activities organized by the guerrilla forces.

In the next section of the exhibition hall are displayed materials concerning the rations eaten by the anti-Japanese guerrillas, the life of the cooks, hospitals and the treatment of the sick and wounded. In the last section of the exhibition hall are exhibited materials showing the life of the young pioneers during the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Exhibits at the exhibition hall are making great contributions to strongly arming our people with the great revolutionary thought of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, to inheriting the revolutionary life style he forged during the anti-Japanese armed struggle and thus thoroughly establishing socialist life styles, and to making our people consolidate their determination to live and struggle like the anti-Japanese guerrillas with boundless loyalty to our leader.

Korean Fine Arts Museum: This museum, established on 28 September 1954, exhibits our fine arts heritage covering the period from the third and fourth centuries B.C. to the present, and revolutionary and militant plastic art works by period and kind.

Holding high the on-the-spot instructions of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, which were issued on 11 March 1965, and his instructions issued after inspection of the ninth national fine arts exhibition in October 1966, during 1971 this museum added and exhibited many revolutionary and militant modern fine art works, with nationalistic form and socialistic content, including Korean-style paintings, oil paintings, propaganda paintings, printed reproductions of paintings, industrial art objects, and commercial art works.

During 1971, the museum held the 11th national fine arts exhibition to display 650 pieces of diverse works, including Korean-style paintings, oil paintings, printed reproductions of paintings, industrial arts, commercial arts, and stage and film arts.

Pictures of the fine art works displayed made workers deeply cherish in their hearts unbounded respect and admiration toward our leader, and cherish great pride and confidence in struggling for the victory of the socialist and communist cause with our bright leader at the head.

Sinch'on Museum: Established in August 1958, this museum displays materials which historically expose the aggressive and bestial barbaric acts perpetrated by the American imperialist aggressors against our country since 100 years ago. In particular it displays live articles and photographic materials which expose the bestial barbaric acts perpetrated by the American imperialist murderers who committed atrocities against tens of thousands of our people in Sinch'on County at the time of the temporary retreat during the Fatherland Liberation War.

All the materials displayed prove that indeed the American imperialists not only perpetrated the aggressive war with the most cruel and bestial method but are also the most vicious and shameless aggressors and plunderers of the contemporary period, and the foremost common enemies of all the progressive people of the world.

All the articles and materials at the museum cause our people to consolidate their determination firmly to seek revenge against the American imperialists, and to contribute to arousing the spirit of struggling in the guests from all countries who visit our country to wage a more resolute struggle against the aggressive scheme of American imperialism.

Korean Historical Museum: Established on 1 December 1945, this museum displays historical relics and materials covering the period from the primitive society to the 19th century. Materials are displayed according to the chronological order of the primitive society (primitive groups, the matriarchal society, and the patriarchal society), the slave society (ancient Korea), the feudal society (the Three Kingdoms Period, the Silla and Pohai Periods, the Koryo Period, and the Yi Dynasty Period).

Memorial Halls

The Party Founding Memorial Hall: This hall was organized and opened in 1970 in the historic house in which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, after his triumphant return to the fatherland, achieved the historic task of founding our party, and in which the Party Central Committee was established for the first time to organize and mobilize our people for revolution and construction.

This memorial hall contains offices used by our leader to mature his grand ideas about building a new fatherland and organizing and guiding the complicated task of party and nation building. It also contains the reception

room and the conference room which he used to sit down with people of all strata and spheres, including workers and peasants, to chart the future path of the revolution and to discuss the affairs of the state, and the living quarters which he shared with anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters while living a spartan life.

The memorial hall also systematically displays several hundred pieces of materials in seven exhibition rooms which show Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary activities and our party's glorious course covering the period from the time when he laid the organizational and ideological base of party-founding until the time he founded our party and strengthened and developed it into the Workers Party.

Rooms number one to number three display valuable materials which show how our leader, throughout the entire period of personally organizing and leading the anti-Japanese armed struggle, provided the organizational and ideological preparations and laid the mass base for party-founding, and how he realized his ideas on party-founding. There are also materials which show how he declared our party founding to the world by convening the party founding congress at Pyongyang and forming the Central Organization Committee of the North Korean Communist Party on 10 October 1945, after his triumphant return to the fatherland.

Rooms number four to number seven contain materials showing how the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, rallied the broad strata of masses around the party, and how he led the revolution and construction to victory. There are also valuable materials showing how he energetically organized and guided the task of further strengthening and developing the party after he founded it.

The second floor of the memorial hall preserves in the original form the office, reception room, and conference room which our leader used at the time when he founded, consolidated, and developed the party. In this conference room the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, guided the historic Second and Third Expanded Executive Committees of the Party Central Organization Committee. Also in this conference room he convened the conferences and speech meetings of scientists and technicians to improve the political and practical qualifications of functionaries.

The memorial hall is serving as an excellent school, not only for arming our party members and workers thoroughly with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought, and making them master the wisdom of his leadership and his noble character, but also for indoctrinating them with the history and valuable experience of our party building.

Fatherland Liberation War Memorial Hall: This was established in August 1953. The hall shows the great victory won during the Fatherland Liberation War (1950-1953) by the Korean People's Army and people who had inherited the glorious revolutionary tradition of the anti-Japanese armed struggle under

the wise guidance of the ever-victorious general and the great revolutionary leader, Comrade Kim Il-song. It demonstrates the mass heroism they exhibited, and their valuable accomplishments of struggle.

In the first section of the memorial hall are displayed many articles and materials, including materials showing the glorious revolutionary tradition forged by the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, the founding of the Korean People's Army which directly inherited that tradition, and its strengthening and development.

The next section contains materials showing the great revolutionary thought and wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song, the Commander-in-Chief of the Korean People's Army, who led the Fatherland Liberation War to victory, his strategy and tactics, and his noble character, materials which show the mass heroism of our People's Army troops and our people, and materials concerning the party political work carried out within the People's Army troops during wartime.

In the third section of the memorial hall are displayed materials showing the heroic struggle of the Korean People's Army soldiers by services and branches of service. There are articles and materials which reveal the unprecedented bestial and barbaric acts perpetrated by the American imperialist aggressors and their corruption.

This memorial hall is making great contributions to allowing our people, and foreign guests visiting our country, to learn from the military thought of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il-song who led the Fatherland Liberation War to victory.

Mass Cultural Halls: Mass cultural halls and movie houses, which form an important means of ideological indoctrination and cultural relaxation, have been established in the capital, in each provincial city (district), and county, as well as at each factory, enterprise, and cooperative farm.

In each period of the revolutionary development Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, attached great significance to the place and role occupied and performed by movies in mass indoctrination. He formulated concrete methods and practical measures to disseminate movies. Once again on 4 July 1968, he issued programmatic instructions which developed into a milestone in ideological indoctrination and mass cultural work through movie houses and cultural halls.

He taught mass cultural halls to present academic speeches, speeches on sanitation, and ideological speeches with the broad strata of masses as objects for 30 to 40 minutes each, and to follow them with the presentation of the performance of art circles, famous actors, and movies in a cheerful atmosphere.

Thanks to the great concern of Comrade Kim Il-song, in Pyongyang City alone, in addition to specialized theaters and movie houses, over 180 workers' cultural halls were established at factories and enterprises. And in

terms of the per capita number of citizens theater and movie house seats, and frequency of admission, Pyongyang City has well reached the world level.

Upholding our leader's instructions to carry out mass political and cultural indoctrination with diverse forms and methods, cultural halls are arming workers with the party's unitary ideology and are arousing them to implement our leader's instructions, their realization and party policies, with such various methods as speech meetings, exhibitions, movie showings and comments, book report meetings, solo performances, solo singings, poetry recitations, the presentation of famous actors, and the management and performance of art circles.

While endlessly developing various political and cultural works, functionaries of cultural halls throughout the nation have actively guided organs, enterprises, cooperative farms, schools, and street people's neighborhood units to actively develop the activities of art circles.

A brilliant example of progress was demonstrated at the comprehensive public performance of the Pukch'ong County art circle in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the Pukch'ong Expanded Conference of the Standing Committee of the Party Central Committee in April 1971.

Libraries

National Central Library: This library is making great contributions to thoroughly arming readers with the party's unitary ideological system and raising the nation's scientific and technical development and cultural level through various forms such as reading facilities within libraries, book loaning, readers' conferences, and the publication of reference books.

Also, this library organizes and carries out methodical guidance of library management for provincial and county libraries throughout the nation.

As of the end of 1971, this library contained 2.27 million books.

Since this library as of the end of 1971, held over 32,000 copies of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's writings for reading within the library and for loan, it is making contributions to thoroughly arming workers with our leader's great revolutionary thought.

This library has ties with publishers, libraries, and library-related fields in over 100 countries.

During 1971, this library marked the 25th anniversary of its founding.

During the 25 years since its establishment, this library has made great contributions to thoroughly establishing the party's unitary ideology among workers and revolutionizing and working classizing them by organizing introductions to our leader's writings, providing explanations and exhibitions of his writings, and by providing presentations of the study concerning materials for the indoctrination of the revolutionary tradition, and comments on reading books.

During 1971, in marking the 79th birthday of Madame Kang Pan-sok, the great mother of Korea and an ardent woman fighter who gave birth to and raised Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, this library sponsored a meeting of readers who studied the biographical novel "The Mother of Korea." It also sponsored a meeting to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Fatherland Restoration Association.

City (District), County Libraries: In our country each city and county has libraries, and villages and streets also have reading rooms. And each district within a city has a children's library.

Since these libraries and reading rooms provide book readings within their facilities, as well as book loaning, and since they organize and carry out the task of visiting factories, enterprises, and cooperative farms to disseminate books urgently demanded by readers, including our leader's writings, they are contributing to thoroughly arming workers with the party's unitary ideological system and to raising their technical and cultural level.

Exhibition Halls

Central Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition Hall: This was established in May 1956. The exhibition hall is performing a role as a powerful mass indoctrination organ, as an economic propaganda organ, a center for the dissemination of modern technical civilization and scientific knowledge, and as a model of economic exhibition halls of the nation.

During 1971, this exhibition hall marked the 15th anniversary of its founding.

Since this exhibition hall, which is visited by more than 2,000 people a day, comprehensively and intensively reflects the brilliant results achieved by our people under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, in revolution and construction, it is making great contributions to broadly propagandizing our leader's great revolutionary thought, and his concept of chuch'e, and to show justification for and the great vitality of our party's lines and policies which are the embodiment of his revolutionary thought and of chuch'e.

In the heavy industry sector of the exhibition hall are exhibited the latest machine tools, including semi-automatic screw grinders, high speed all-purpose lathes, programmed lathes, electricity generating facilities, extractive industry facilities, and various types of steel and steel materials which show the rapid development of our heavy industry.

Also displayed are articles which show pumping facilities, diesel engines, and the founding and development of the electric machine industry, as well as articles and materials which show industrial, urban, and rural construction at an unprecedented rate in history in accordance with the party policy for centralizing, industrializing, normalizing, and standardizing capital construction.

In the light industry sector are displayed various types of clothing materials, daily necessities, and food products produced by our light industry factories.

The exhibition hall exhibits a wide range of live articles and materials which show developments in irrigation, mechanization, electrification, and chemicalization in the rural economy.

Mothers' Exhibition Hall: Established on 17 November 1961, this exhibition hall performs the mission of showing to mothers the experiences and methods gained in thoroughly arming our mothers with the great revolutionary thought of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, and in raising children as reliable workers of socialist and communist construction with boundless loyalty to our leader.

During 1971, in addition to the tasks carried out within the exhibition hall, the exhibition hall staff, equipped with materials concerning the life and revolutionary activities of Madame Kan Pan-sok, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and an outstanding pioneer of the Korean women's movement, visited factories and enterprises where mothers worked to broadly organize and proceed with mobile exhibitions. Thus they provided enormous help in making mothers learn from Madame Kan Pan-sok and in helping them raise their children as workers with loyalty to our leader.

Pyongyang Young Students Palace: At the personal initiative of the fatherly leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, this palace was founded on 10 September 1968. This palace serves as a comprehensive school and a center for extracurricular indoctrination for arming young students with the great revolutionary thought of the fatherly leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, and strongly preparing them as reliable workers of socialist and communist construction equipped with wisdom, morality, and physical stamina.

The palace is superbly equipped with more than 500 study rooms, activity rooms, and more than 100 practice rooms. It also has a 1,300-seat theater, a gym which can accommodate over 1,000 spectators and which can hold comprehensive athletic competitions without seasonal limitations, a library with hundreds of thousands of volumes, and a playing and recreation room which can accommodate more than 1,000 people. Outside the palace there are athletic fields, an meteorological observatory, driving practice fields, small animal pens, and experimental fields.

More than 100 circles, including study circles in the ideological and political indoctrination sector led by the study circles for Marshal Kim Il-song's revolutionary activities, study in the science sector led by the physics and chemistry study circles. The study circles in the cultural indoctrination sector are developing their activities under the guidance of doctors, masters, engineers, specialists, and artists. Over 10,000 young students are involved in these circles, and they are acquiring daily knowledge and skills in various fields, including social sciences, natural sciences, and arts according to their wish and talents.

The number of those students who have learned how to operate motor vehicles and tractors alone since the founding of the palace is more than 1,000 per year.

During 1971 functionaries of the mass political activities section and the palace cultural department organized "boys' propaganda arts teams" with students from various schools to actively develop sociopolitical activities by going round the Ch'ollima Kangson Iron Works, the Sinch'ang Coal Mine, and construction sites in the city.

During the period since the founding to 1971, functionaries of the palace wrote more than 400 separate collections of experiences, including "The Basic Manual of Dance for Young Students" and "Theory of Ping-pong for Students," to disseminate and generalize them throughout the nation. On more than 200 occasions they organized lectures of various types, on-the-job training, and model races so as to turn the palace into a national center for extracurricular indoctrination, and a supply base for extracurricular activities.

Since its opening, several million young students have learned more than one kind of special skill and general knowledge at this place, and participated in mass political activities to grow up as fully-developed and capable workers.

Theaters

Grand Pyongyang Theater: This was completed in August 1960. This is a grand building which combines a beautiful national form and socialist content with modern architectural skill, and it is a grand cultural palace for the people.

This place is equipped with various stage and technical facilities, including 2,300 seats, a primary stage of 772 square meters, three auxiliary stages, and 260 dressing rooms for performers. It is also superbly equipped with modern service facilities.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, watched many art performances at this theater, including the comprehensive performance of the Pyongyang City young students art circle on 5 February 1971, in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the League for Socialist Working Youth. He saw the comprehensive performance of the national agricultural workers art circle on 4 March 1971, in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the proclamation of the land reform law.

Many works were presented here during 1971, including the revolutionary national opera "Sea of Blood," from the immortal classical work, "Sea of Blood," created during the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, and the People's Prize-winning revolutionary opera, "The True Daughters of the Party," performed by the creative group of the Korean People's Army Concert Band.

Ch'ollima National Dramatic Theater: This theater is superbly equipped with all facilities needed for theatrical creation. The Ch'ollima National Dramatic Troupe is assigned to this theater for work, and the Mangyongdae creative group is assigned to this theater for the creation of revolutionary dramas.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, visited this place as many as 18 times to offer on-the-spot guidance. Each time he meticulously looked after work, production, performance, and even the costumes worn by performers.

In marking the 25th anniversary of its founding, on 14 October 1971, the Ch'ollima National Dramatic troupe of this theater received joint felicitations from the Party Central Committee and the Cabinet of the Republic.

During 1971 the Mangyongdae creative group of this theater presented the People's Prize-winning revolutionary drama "The Blue Pine Tree," and the revolutionary drama "The New Dawn of the Revolution," thus making great contributions to arming workers with the great revolutionary thought of our leader.

National Acrobatic Theater: In this theater a round stage, one-sided stage, and an aerial stage for the performance of any type of acrobatics to suit the characteristics of acrobatics, are rationally deployed. On the round stage, water acrobatics and on-the-ice acrobatics may be performed throughout all seasons.

The National Acrobatics Troupe is assigned to this theater for work.

During 1971, this acrobatic troupe created many new acrobatics and performed "comprehensive acrobatics."

Art Festivals

During 1971, many art festivals, including the national music and dance festivals in commemoration of the 59th birthday of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, the national agricultural workers art circle festival, and the 10th national young students broadcasting art festival, in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Young Pioneers, were presented.

Works presented on the stage of festivals clearly displayed the rapid development of our revolutionary arts which are brilliantly blooming today under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song.

On 14 May 1971, our fatherly leader personally watched the model stage performance of wounded veterans, and posed with veterans who participated in the performance for pictures. He watched many other art performances, including the musical epic drama "The Song of Korean Women," performed by the National Korean Democratic Women's Union art circle in commemoration of the Fourth Congress of the Korean Democratic Women's Union.

National Music and Dance Small Festival (April 1971): With the participation of national art groups and all provincial song and dance teams, at this festival various types of small music and dance pieces including chorus, duet, solo, group dance, and solo dance, were presented on the stage. Those works presented on the festival stage clearly demonstrated that the party policy for developing our music and dance with the national form and the socialist content was thoroughly implemented.

National Agricultural Workers Small Art Festival (February 1971): Agricultural workers comprehensive art circles from 11 provinces (directly administered city) participated in the festival. After judging their performance, the North P'yongan Province agricultural workers comprehensive art circle was placed first among the groups. Among the works presented, the song and dance "The Azalea Ablazing Red in Front of Our Leader's Statue" (performed by the Yokp'yong Cooperative Farm art circle, Huich'on City, Chagang Province) was awarded a special prize. Thirteen pieces won first prizes, 17 pieces won second prizes, and 24 pieces won third prizes.

Tenth National Young Students Broadcasting Art Festival in Commemoration of the Tenth National Young Students Broadcasting Art Festival in Commemoration of the 25th Anniversary of the Founding of the Korean Young Pioneers (March-July): Over 34,000 young students from 1,680 people's schools and middle schools participated in these festivals with 686 different pieces of work.

After judging, 26 pieces were placed in the first place, 52 pieces in the second place, and 82 pieces in the third place. Five students were awarded prizes for introduction, talent performance, and direction, and 50 were awarded prizes for creative work and effort.

Exhibitions

Photographic Exhibition in Commemoration of the Fourth Congress of the Korean Democratic Women's Union (October 1971 at Mansudae Conference Hall): Almost 400 photographs depicting the proud course of struggle that the Korean Democratic Women's Union and our women had traversed under the wise guidance and deep concern of our fatherly leader were exhibited at the exhibition site.

Photographic Exhibition in Commemoration of the Fifth Congress of the Korean General Federation of Trade Unions (December 1971 at Mansudae Conference Hall): Over 400 photographs showing the proud course the Trade Unions had followed under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder of the Korean General Federation of Trade Unions and the affectionate father of our working class, and the rewarding life enjoyed by our workers in the deep concern of our leader were exhibited.

Physical Training

Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, exhorted: "The strong physical strength of workers is the base of the revolutionary struggle and the construction of a rich and strong society. We must further increase the

physical strength of all workers and strongly prepare the entire people for labor and national defense by implementing mass physical training, and by broadly developing national defense physical training. We must thoroughly establish chuch'e in physical training and rapidly develop the science and skill of physical training" ("Selections From the Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 5, p 463).

In his speech delivered on 4 November 1969, Comrade Kim Il-song defined it as one of the important problems decisive in the rise and fall of the country to broadly develop physical training, and to make the bodies of the entire people healthy. He defined it as a component of the cultural revolution to be developed with the ideological and technical revolutions. Moreover, he stressed that physical training must be generally increased and strengthened from the viewpoint of our nation's natural and geographical conditions, our socialist construction, and our defense of the fatherland. He went on to say that after implementing mass physical training and endlessly carrying out the physical training of the entire people, we must strengthen the ranks of professional athletes, and develop independent physical training skills so as to raise all kinds of physical training to a higher new stage.

In spite of preoccupation with the affairs of the state, Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, provided personal guidance on several occasions. He provided all necessary conditions, and looked after athletic champions with true fatherly affection.

During 1971, functionaries in the physical training sector vigorously waged the struggle to implement the instructions of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader. They achieved successes in increasing the physical strength of the entire people, in strongly preparing them in labor and national defense, and in developing independent physical training skills.

Morning Gymnastics and Production Physical Training: Physical training guidance organs at all levels established for the promotion of the health of all workers the trend of normalizing morning gymnastics and gymnastics between work at factories, enterprises, in rural areas, at schools, at offices, and even at dormitories and people's neighborhood units. For morning gymnastics, we effectively combined various types of gymnastics such as jogging, dumbbells, clubs and gradually raised their level so as to make everyone pass the people's physical strength test. For gymnastics at work, we organized and carried out various types of gymnastics aiming at alleviating the fatigue of workers according to the characteristics of their occupations.

All sectors of the people's economy forged new standards and new records of the Ch'ollima era with tractor races, original physical training forms personally initiated by our leader, cutting races, tunnel excavation races, rice transplanting races, weeding races, and autumn harvest races.

Physical training guidance organs at all levels broadly carried out production races while making mass physical training activities, particularly among the working class, routine and systematic. In our country, we broadly developed production races in the extractive industry sector, in particular in the coal industry sector and other heavy labor sectors, and in those sectors with a low mechanization level, and in all sectors of the people's economy, we made effective contributions to make the initiative and creativity of the people highly evident. We encouraged stimulating initiative and creativity, making labor more interesting, and generating a higher revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction. As we broadly disseminated production gymnastics and vigorously carried out production races to suit the seasonal characteristics and the characteristics of production organization of agricultural production among agricultural workers, we made positive contributions to agricultural production.

National Defense Physical Training: Highly upholding the instructions of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, issued for implementing mass physical training with primacy in national defense physical training, physical training organs at all levels constantly deepened and developed mass national defense physical training based on non-issue equipment which could overcome our country's natural geographical and climatic conditions, and suit modern warfare. On the other hand, they broadly disseminated practical national defense physical training using military technical provisions, such as model airplanes, radio communications, trucks, and tractors.

Factories, enterprises, and offices organized and carried out on Saturdays or Sundays at workshop and work team levels such national defense physical training as jogging, pole climbing, obstacle races, grenade throwing, and river crossing. Schools broadly organized such national defense physical training and ocean physical training as mountain climbing, marches, swimming, and boat riding.

Thus, the entire people nurtured physical fitness and strong revolutionary spirits with which they could skillfully overcome such natural obstacles as mountains and rivers and stream areas and take agile action in any situation in modern warfare.

National defense physical training clubs which were organized in September 1967, with our leader's concern, numbering three to five in each province, actively carried out such national defense physical training as shooting, fencing, motorcycling, automobiles, tractors, and radio communications, and raised the level of their skill one stage higher.

People's Physical Strength Test: During 1971, factories, enterprises, offices, cooperative farms, and schools re-registered those eligible for the people's physical strength test, organized training teams for them, and carried out training in those items set forth in the "rules concerning the people's physical strength test. With the participation of the people's

physical strength test officials dispatched by city (district) and county people's committees tests appropriate to the level of their organizations were carried out.

As physical training guidance organs at all levels further raised the political and organizational levels for the people's physical strength test to annually increase the ranks of participants, they systematically increased the physical strength index of workers. Also by correctly organizing and carrying out the evaluation of those cities, counties, factories, enterprises, offices, cooperative farms, and schools which gained excellent results in the state judgment of the people's physical strength test, they saw to it that new reforms were generated in physical training activities.

Among the working class, the ranks of those who passed the people's physical strength test showed a rapid growth. During 1971, in the education sector, the double Ch'ollima Pukch'ong Higher Horticulture College established a record in which 100 percent of all its students had passed the test during the past 10 years, and they won the first place throughout the nation for three times.

School Physical Training: In accordance with the wise educational policy proposed by our leader for training in wisdom, morality, and physical strength, schools at all levels strengthened physical training according to curriculum plan while normalizing extracurricular physical training activities so as to make physical training among young students systematic and institutionalized, thus raising school physical training work one stage higher.

Football, parallel bars, jump rope, and swimming, which makes the height of students grow faster and which are the central items in school physical training, along with pingpong, national defense physical training, and physical training connected with education, were organized and carried out in a way to suit the physical and psychological characteristics of the students. For Sundays, holidays, and school vacation periods, various physical training activities to suit their own conditions, such as mountain climbing and marching, were actively developed.

Factories, enterprises, and other organs shared in taking charge of schools within their respective cities (districts), and counties to superbly equip them with physical training facilities such as pingpong halls and swimming pools.

In accordance with the long-range plan of our leader for improving the constitution of our people, a height growing movement among young boys was actively unfolded throughout the nation, with the result that the height of young boys is much higher than the average index. At the same time, reserve pingpong champions among young students were trained in a large number.

Physical Training Circles: In order to develop mass physical training work in our country, factories and enterprises with the workshop as the basic unit, cooperative farms with the work team as the basic unit, and colleges with the faculty department as the basic unit, are broadly organizing and operating physical training circles.

In the case of the Ch'ollima Kangson Iron Works alone, it has organized and has been operating several hundred physical training circles in a general stadium with a capacity for 30,000 spectators, more than 40 workshop-level playing fields, and several hundred items of physical training equipment.

Physical training guidance organs have broadly organized training courses and on-the-job training for circle leaders in order to raise to a higher stage their political and practical level and to strengthen the technical and methodological guidance of mass physical training. Thus, they have seen to it that all workers and youths and boys be involved in more than one physical training circle according to their constitution and taste in order to train their physical strength, and to acquire more than one kind of physical training skill, and that a great upsurge be generated in mass physical education activities.

At the same time, physical training guidance organs organized provincial, city, and the ranks of county physical training club members in accordance with a long-term plan to constantly strengthen physical training, and decisively improved the qualifications of club members while strongly building the material-technical base of clubs.

Thus, as all club members attained the champion grade of five or higher, many reserve champions were nurtured.

Physical Training Activities

Group Races: During 1971, the letter relaying race in the name of all young students in commemoration of the Sixth Congress of the League for Socialist Working Youth, and the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Young Pioneers, dedicated to Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, the race to such battle and historical sites as Mangyongdae, Ponghwa-ri, Poch'onbo, and Mount Paektu were carried out. Many other group races were carried out. Such collective physical training activities were carried out in close combination with the study of our leader's revolutionary history and the indoctrination concerning party policies. Physical training organs at all levels further organized group racing, and they made the broad strata of young students and workers participate in them so as to turn them gradually into grand collective physical training activities.

The ranks for the relay race to deliver letters to Marshal Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, in the name of all young students in commemoration of the Sixth Congress of the League for Socialist Working Youth, and the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Young Pioneers, all at once departed from five points, including the revolutionary battle site, Poch'onbo,

the revolutionary historical site, Unggi County, the hill of the heroic battle, Hill 1211, Panmunjom, and Ch'angsong. The letter sent in the name of young students from all provinces (directly administered cities), young soldiers of the Korean People's Army, and young soldiers within the Peoples Constabulary were relayed on 28 June, at the Mansudae Conference Hall, Pyongyang, by the delegates of the relay race ranks.

With over 300 workers, young students, and athletes from all parts of the country participating, the 11th Mangyongdae-Ponghwa-ri relay race, in commemoration of the 59th birthday of our leader, covered 12 sections.

Mass Gymnastics: Mass gymnastics held every year at schools at all levels in the capital, provinces, cities, and counties are being developed into large-scale activities with as many as 1 million young students participating.

On as many as 20 occasions, Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, personally guided mass gymnastics. On each occasion he provided concrete teaching on wide ranging aspects of it, from the political and ideological content of the work to the problems of gymnastic art skill and the training method.

Thanks to the wise guidance and deep concern of our leader, mass gymnastics in our country registered rapid progress. Following the creation of the people's prize-winning mass gymnastic work "Ch'ollima Korea," "Our Glorious Fatherland," "The Era of the Workers Party," "The Song of the Birds on the Beaches of the Tongno River," and "The Song of the Birds on the Banks of the Yalu River," during 1971 we once again produced a mass gymnastics entitled "Following the Banner of the Workers Party."

The mass gymnastics in commemoration of the Sixth Congress of the League for Socialist Working Youth "Following the Banner of the Workers Party," represented at a high level of gymnastic art the proud course which the Korean youth movement developed under the wise guidance of our leader, and the glorious exploits of our youth who blossomed in their loyalty on the sole path set by him.

Our mass gymnastics is broadly spreading to many countries of the world, including Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and it is receiving the strong admiration and the highest praise of the people of the world as the "most moving work that can be forged in an era led by Marshal Kim Il-song, the wise leader of the Korean people."

Improvement of Physical Training Skill: Highly upholding the instructions of our leader issued at the Fifth Congress of our party for thoroughly establishing chuch'e in physical training and for developing physical training science and skill, athletic champions underwent fierce training on the principle of combining physical training with technical training in order to perfect independent skills and strategies to fit the physical characteristics of our people.

In the physical training science sector, we established the system of physical science study in response to the demand of the development of reality, and we let the broad strata of social activists and scientists from the neighboring sectors participate in an attempt to put forth efforts in the study to raise our physical training skills to a higher level, while concentrating on solving scientific and technical problems concerning newly assigned physical training items.

Thanks to the utmost care and deep concern of our leader, we firmly established chuch'e in the development of physical training skills, forged techniques and strategies fitting the physical qualities and characteristics of the Korean people, and shed much sweat in practice. Consequently, we firmly reached the world level in many fields, including women's volleyball, soccer, pingpong, ice skating, archery, and lightweight classes of "heavy sporting events."

Our soccer champions, who decidedly won the first place in the youth soccer games of socialist nations held in 1969 in Pyongyang, confronted the soccer team of the Syrian Arab Republic in the third team soccer matches in Asia for the 20th Summer Olympics held in 1971 in Pyongyang. In that game too our team used great mobility and mounted a full offensive which greatly changed the center of the game to destroy the mass defense system of the other team and won the game with a score of 1 to 0.

Our women's volleyball team decisively won the first place also in the international volleyball game held in August 1969, in Bulgaria to emerge as the master of the world's women's volleyball.

Our champions rapidly developed pingpong skills too. Group "G" of the first preliminary men's and women's team pingpong tournament, held in March 1971, in Japan, defeated the Singapore and Egyptian teams to win first place. Also, in the weightlifting championship matches held in May 1971 in Moscow, among the soldiers of the socialist nations, our champion decisively won first place in the 52-kilogram competition.

Major Athletic Games

Domestic Games: With the presence of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, the national women's national defense athletics meet, in commemoration of the Fourth Congress of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, was held on 14 October 1971, at the Moranbong Stadium.

At the meet in which champions from all provinces participated (directly administered cities) such model games as the glider traction formation flight, the model airplane acrobatic flight, the radio controlled model airplane flight, the glider spiral descent flight, the parachute-dropped glider special flight, the sewing machine dismantling and assembling game, the obstacle winning game, the harmful object [sic] winning game, and weapon's takedown and assembly game, and competition games between provinces (directly administered cities) were held.

Also held were the 1971 "Mungyongdae Cup" athletic meet in commemoration of the 50th birthday of our leader (April, Pyongyang), the 1971 national skiing championship games (21-26 December, Samjiyon), the 1971 athletic champion ice hockey championship games (19-22 December, Kanggye), the 10th national ethnic athletic games (22-25 August, Wonsan), the athletic meet for the winning of the "one a match for 100 prize," in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army (February, Pyongyang), the "9 September pennant" athletic meet, in commemoration of the 23d anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (September, Pyongyang, Sinuiju, and Sinch'on), the "fatherland unification" marathon meet (April, Pyongyang), and the athletic champions ice hickey games (16-18 January, Pyongyang).

Also, many other games such as the national speed ice skating games (24-30 January, Ch'ongsan-ri, Kangso County), the national middle school students swimming games (15-19 August, Mundok County, South P'yongan Province), and the national college students ice skating and skiing games, in commemoration of the 23d anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army (7-22 July, Hyesan), were held.

International Games: In the women's speed ice skating games of the Sapporo Winter Pre-Olympic Games held in 1971 (13-14 February, Makomana Ice Skating Rink, Sapporo City), 14 champions from six teams, including our team, participated. After overcoming all sorts of political schemes pursued by the reactionaries at home and abroad, our champion achieved a high record in the 3,000-meter race.

Our champions participated with good results in the 31st world pingpong championship games (March, Aichi Prefectural Gymnasium, Nagoya City, Japan), the Youth Friendship Gymnastic Games of Socialist Nations (Poland, two silver medals and one bronze medal were won), the Youth Weightlifting Games of Socialist Nations (Bulgaria, three gold medals, four silver medals, and two bronze medals were won), and the Youth Speed Ice Skating Games of Socialist Nations (Berlin, two gold medals, three silver medals, and two bronze medals were won, and the first place was won in the men's 1,500-meter race).

In the Fifth World Artistic Gymnastic Championship Games held in 1971 (11-14 November, Havana, Cuba), a total of 150 art gymnastics champions from 17 countries of the world participated. Our champions became the holders of the world championships by decisively winning the first place.

Besides these, our champions participated with excellent results respectively in the Soldiers' Jujitsu Championship Games of the Socialist Nations (24-27 September, Pyongyang, two gold medals, three silver medals, and four bronze medals were won), the Soldiers' Weightlifting Championship Games of Socialist Nations (19-22 May, Moscow), the Soldiers' Wrestling Games of Socialist Nations (26-28 February, Ulaanbaatar, capital of the People's Republic of Mongolia), the 10th Three Military Championship Games of the Armies of Socialist Nations (Leningrad, one gold medal, two silver medals, and three bronze medals, were won; the first place won in the total team competitions).

During 1971 our champions demonstrated their excellent athletic skills, and participated in many games including the Asian-African Invitational Friendship Pingpong Games (2-14 November, Peking, first places were won respectively in the men's and women's mixed double game, young boys' and girls' single games, and the men's single finals) and the preliminary games for the third group in Asia for the 20th Summer Olympics (28 May-1 June, Pyongyang).

Publications and News Reporting

The thought of the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, concerning revolutionary publications and news reporting expounded during the anti-Japanese armed struggle includes his multi-sided accomplishments in the publication of revolutionary writings, and his valuable experiences form the glorious revolutionary tradition and valuable assets of our publications.

With originality Comrade Kim Il-song defined the revolutionary and militant character and role of party publications and news reporting as a sharp weapon for class struggle. He explicated principles for establishing chuch'e in publications, for thoroughly establishing a unitary ideology in publication activities, and for enhancing the party spirit, the working class spirit, and the popular spirit. Moreover, in each period and each stage of the revolutionary development, he specifically taught the militant tasks party publications and the news must perform, and methods for performance, including the role and militant mission of news reports in the social revolution and construction, the construction of the independent material and technical base for the development of publications and news reporting, and the methods for improving the nature of printing.

Consequently, our party publications and newswriters have become collective propagandists, collective organizers. They are strong ideological weapons for the revolution and construction and they strongly arm party members and workers with the great revolutionary thought of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, and his concept of chuch'e, strongly rallies them with one ideology and will around our leader, and vigorously organizes and mobilizes them for the implementation of our leader's instructions, and embodies our party lines and policies.

At the Fifth Congress of the party, Comrade Kim Il-song enunciated the tasks of the technical revolution to be pursued during the Six-Year Plan, and made remarks on a continuous vigorous pressing ahead of the technical revolution and the cultural revolution. He exhorted concerning the tasks facing the publications and news reporting sector: "In order to raise the cultural and technical level of workers, we must improve the dissemination of publications and broadcasting propaganda work. Especially by expanding the television broadcasting network, we must strive to achieve the dissemination of television throughout the country in the near future" ("Selections From the Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 5, p 461).

Thanks to the concern of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, in our country more than one kind of publication is reaching every family, even in rural areas and mountainous regions, to say nothing of the cities. As during 1971, the construction of relay towers for the television broadcasting throughout the nation was carried out as a mass movement, only 1 year after the Fifth Party Congress was held and the area serviced by television broadcasting reached as much as 75 percent of the inhabited area. With the goal of covering 100 percent of the inhabited areas with television service in 3 years, the communications sector is more vigorously stepping up the construction of relay stations. During 1971, thanks to our leader's solicitude, the publication and news reporting sector began the publication of a newspaper for middle school students, named SAENAL, which Comrade Kim Il-song founded and published during the early period of his revolutionary activities, and the published SAENAL, as an organ of the League for Socialist Working Youth.

During 1971, in the publication and news reporting sector, the Korean Central News Agency received felicitations from the Party Central Committee and the Cabinet of the Republic on the 25th anniversary of its founding (5 December) and KULLOJA, the organ of the Party Central Committee (20 December), the Korean Workers Party Publishing House (18 February), NODONGJA SINMUN (9 February), the newspaper NODONG CHONGNYON (28 April), the League for Socialist Working Youth Publishing House (27 May), the Literature and Arts Publishing House (6 September), the newspaper, MINJU CHOSON (3 June), and the Teachers Propaganda Handbook Publishing House (24 November) respectively, received felicitations from the Party Central Committee and the Cabinet of the Republic on the 25th anniversary of their founding, or the beginning of their publication. The Transportation Publishing House (26 December), and the Trade Publishing House (29 November) respectively, received felicitations from the Party Central Committee and the Cabinet of the Republic on the 10th anniversary of their founding.

On 29 November 1971, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly issued a decree concerning the title of the "People's Reporter and the Meritorious Reporter of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" in order to cite at the state level reporters and editors who made outstanding contributions in publications and news reporting.

During 1971, our news reporters' delegation visited the People's Republic of China, and the Chinese news reporters' delegation visited our country.

The Successful Celebration of the 25th Anniversary of the Founding of the Korean Central News Agency With Our Fatherly Leader's Presence was held.

On 5 November, with the presence of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and the Korean people, and the affectionate father of reporters and editors, we successfully held the report meeting in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Central News Agency at the Grand Pyongyang Theater.

A report meeting was participated in by functionaries of the party, political power organs, and mass organizations, workers in the publication and news reporting agencies, workers in the science, education, and culture and arts sectors, worker-peasant correspondents, and workers of the city and soldiers of the People's Army.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, personally established the Korean Central News Agency and clearly charted the path for it to follow at an early period, and he exhorted us as follows: "...The Korean Central News Agency is an important international press agency which represents our country. The news agency must broadly report and propagandize our party and government lines and policies at home and abroad and also introduce and propagandize major events taking place on an international scope. It must introduce international life to domestic readers...."

Having clarified the mission of the press agency, our leader stated that the press agency, as a powerful weapon for our revolution, must perform the role of a central nerve system among the means of propaganda. He kindly exhorted us to guarantee the political and ideological nature, militancy, speediness, and accuracy of press reporting.

Since the founding of the press agency he has provided on-the-spot guidance and issued kind instructions on 750 occasions.

Retracing deep in their hearts the instructions of our respected and beloved leader, the participants in the meeting looked back with deep emotion on the proud course in which on 5 November 1946, he founded the Korean Central News Agency, a new type of Marxist-Leninist press agency, for the first time in our history based on the glorious tradition and the valuable experience of press reporting activities forged during the early period of his revolutionary activities and the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and in which he strengthened and developed it as a powerful ideological weapon of our party and as the sharpest and most sensitive outpost of the press front.

The participants in the meeting dedicated their greatest honors and gratitude with the utmost admiration and trust to the affectionate fatherly leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, who embraced our reporters and editors in his bosom and who looks after them.

At the report meeting, first the felicitations from the Party Central Committee and the Cabinet of the Republic sent to reporters, editors, translators, laborers, technicians, and office workers of the Korean Central News Agency were delivered, and the commemorative reports followed. At this meeting many felicitations and congratulatory telegrams from many domestic agencies, enterprises, publication and news reporting agencies, and from many foreign press agencies were delivered.

A pledge to Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader of our party and the Korean people, reflecting the utmost sense of loyalty of all the participants, was adopted at the meeting.

On that day, Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, posed for a commemorative picture with reporters and editors of the Korean Central News Agency, and with laborers, technicians, and office workers engaged in publication and news reporting.

All the participants deeply cherished in their hearts the great honor and happiness in working as publication and news workers supporting Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader. They were firmly determined to strongly defend our leader politically and ideologically, to forever fight on the sole path of revolution under the banner of the party, and to brilliantly perform the honorable task of vigorously organizing and mobilizing all party members and workers for the realization of the programmatic tasks proposed at the Fifth Party Congress.

Publications of the Writings of the Great Revolutionary Leader Comrade Kim Il-song: Comrade Kim Il-song exhorted: "We must more firmly establish a unitary ideological system within the party with Marxism-Leninism, and with our party's concept of chuch'e, as the guiding thought. And on this basis, we must take firm hold of task of strengthening the ideology and will of the party ranks as a general task, and continue to deepen and develop the party tasks" ("Selections From the Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 5, p 511).

Our revolutionary publication and news systematically, broadly, and deeply explained and propagated our leader's great concept of chuch'e and its embodiment in the party lines and policies. Thus, they took it up as their foremost task to more firmly establish the party's unitary ideological system among party members and workers, and to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the entire party. They vigorously pursued this task.

During 1971, the party Publishing House published as a single-volume publication the historic speech "The Common Struggle of the Revolutionary Peoples of Asia Against U.S. Imperialism Will Unfailingly Triumph," delivered by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il-song on 6 August 1971, at the Pyongyang citizens' rally to welcome Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of [State of] Cambodia and chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia.

During 1971, the party Publishing House published as a single-volume publication the speech "For Further Deepening and Developing the System of Unified Planning," delivered by Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, on 2 July 1969, at the consultative conference of planning workers. His programmatic speech, "Concerning the Strengthening of Guidance of Party Members in Party Life and the Correct Implementation of Our Party's Policy Toward Party Cadres," delivered on 27 May 1968, at a meeting with organizational department chiefs and cadres department chiefs of provincial parties, and his programmatic speeches, "Let Us Strengthen the Training of Technical Personnel To Meet the New Demands of Socialist Construction," delivered on 2 October 1968, at a meeting with instructors and staffs, and students of the Kim Ch'aek Industrial College was also published.

Also many works, including his historic speech "Tractor Operators Are the Pioneers of the Rural Technical Revolution," delivered on 20 February 1964, at the national conference of model tractor operators, his speech "Concerning the Development of the Extractive Industry," delivered on 24 September 1962, at a meeting with party committee chairmen and managers of mines and coal mines, and his speech "Concerning the Party, State, and Military Construction in the Liberated Fatherland," delivered on 20 August 1945, at a meeting with military and political cadres, were published in single-volumes.

The party Publishing House compiled recollections which vividly described the great revolutionary thought of the fatherly leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, the wisdom of his leadership, his noble character, his strong will, his revolutionary principles, and his revolutionary work method, and published them in volumes 9 and 10 of "Among the People." The League for Socialist Working Youth Publishing House published as single-volume books "Let Us Learn From the Great Leader," (5 volumes) which is divided into 11 large sections concerning the revolutionary activities of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who led the just Fatherland Liberation War of the Korean people against U.S. imperialism to a brilliant victory.

Press Agencies

Korean Central News Agency: This is the only press agency directly controlled by the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Korean Central News Agency edits and publishes publications needed in propaganda work at home and abroad, including the daily KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS, PICTORIAL NEWS, ENGLISH-LANGUAGE NEWS, RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE NEWS, SPANISH-LANGUAGE NEWS, and the KOREAN CENTRAL YEARBOOK.

For foreign news services, the Korean Central News Agency transmits English-language broadcasts to Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Europe; French-language broadcasts to Asia, Africa, and Europe; Spanish-language broadcasts to Latin America, and Russian-language broadcasts to Europe.

Broadcasting

The Korean Central Broadcasting Committee: This is a broadcasting agency directly controlled by the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Korean Central Broadcasting Committee organizes and transmits No 1 broadcasts, television broadcasts, No 2 broadcasts, and foreign broadcasts.

In 1971 the Kaesong television broadcast was newly started.

On 29 November 1969, the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee joined the International Radio and Television Organization.

On 15 October 1971, an agreement between the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee and the Central Broadcasting Committee and the Central Broadcasting Office of the People's Republic of China was signed for mutual cooperation in the radio and television broadcasting fields.

Newspapers: In spite of his busy preoccupation with the affairs of state, Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, made a personal visit to the Central Committee of the League for Socialist Working Youth, carefully read CHILDRENS' NEWS one page after another to find out about newspaper publishing in detail, and directed the committee to publish a separate newspaper for middle school young pioneers, and to adopt the title of the newspaper after SAENAL which he personally published during the early period of his revolutionary activities.

Thanks to our leader's great concern, the newspaper SAENAL, bearing the title of the revolutionary publication which he founded during the early period of his revolutionary activities, began its publication in 1971.

We have in our country the organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, NODONG SINMUN, the organ of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Cabinet MINJU CHOSON, organs of mass organizations, national newspapers for the people of all spheres and strata, newspapers published in Pyongyang City, all provinces, and Kaesong City, and newspapers published by factories, enterprises, state-operated livestock farms, and colleges.

Magazines: There are many periodicals published in our country, including the organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, KULLOJA and other magazines of political theory, KOREAN ARTS and other literary and art magazines, NEW AGE and other magazines for young students, KOREA TODAY and other foreign propaganda magazines.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S LIVELIHOOD

[Text] While vigorously pressing ahead to narrow the gap between agricultural and industrial labor in the field of socialist economic construction, as part of the vital components of the three major tasks of the technical revolution, our party put forth great efforts in eliminating differences in the living standards and living conditions between workers and peasants and between cities and rural villages in order to uniformly raise the people's livelihood.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, exhorted: "The most important task we face in improving the people's livelihood is to rapidly eliminate the differences in living standards between workers and peasants, and the differences in living conditions between cities and rural areas" ("Selections From the Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 5, p 476).

In order to implement the instructions of Comrade Kim Il-song, the party and the government put forth efforts during 1971 to decisively increase the role of the county as the administrative terminal guidance unit and also as the center to link cities and rural areas in politics, economics, and all other areas, and especially as the supply base for rural areas. During 1971, all counties newly built and expanded refrigerated factories, vegetable and fruit processing factories, meat processing factories, and mobile processing facilities as mass movements. Consequently, the purchase of agricultural products became more active, and the cash receipts of peasants were increased, and their will to produce was further stimulated. Also by expanding, re-organizing, adjusting, and deploying rural store networks, and thus bringing them close to rural life, we more satisfactorily met their need for food products and daily necessities.

As the electrification of our rural areas was brilliantly realized, as we accelerated the introduction of bus service to rural areas in an attempt to improve the living conditions of the rural people, in slightly over a year after the Fifth Party Congress was held, bus service was introduced in over 2,200 rural villages.

Thus, not only the transportation between counties and villages became convenient, but also the political, economic, and cultural ties between cities and rural areas became closer. We made it possible to make their living

conditions and their standards more convenient, affluent and modern. During the same period, piped water service was introduced in over 540 rural villages to make the living conditions of the rural inhabitants more cultured and sanitary. As the task of expanding rural clinics into hospitals was vigorously pursued, more than 500 rural clinics were organized into modern, attractive hospitals equipped with specialized departments and capable of accommodating hospitalization.

Thus, we made it possible for rural inhabitants to more sufficiently receive the benefits of a free medical care system.

Also, the party and the government are pressing ahead with the task of making full preparations for installing movie projectors in all rural areas by the end of 1972.

When this task is completed, it will greatly contribute to accelerating the rural cultural revolution, together with the introduction of bus and piped water services and the expanding of clinics into hospitals, and our socialist rural areas will be organized as more cultured and civilized rural areas.

In order to strengthen the material-technical base of cooperative farms, our party and the Government of the Republic built with vast amounts of state funds during 1970 alone a vast number of production facilities, including 655 warehouses, 2,292 livestock houses, and 174 rice mills, and transferred them to cooperative farms. Also they gave or loaned at low rates various types of agricultural machines and farming implements to cooperative farms.

During the 1961-1969 period, our peasants received from the state almost 1.7 billion won worth of additional benefits. During 1970, they received an enormous amount of additional benefits totaling 221.6 million won. Such benefits were further increased during 1971.

Thus, the income of peasants in different areas was rapidly normalized. And peasants too were provided with more favorable conditions for satisfying their material and cultural demands by utilizing educational, cultural, and public health facilities, modern housing and state-operated commercial networks as with workers.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, exhorted: "While putting forth major efforts to improve the living standards of peasants and improving the conditions for the cultural life of the rural inhabitants, we must adopt a series of measures to improve the livelihood of all workers" ("Selections From the Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 5, p 477).

In order to solve the problem of the people's livelihood with more satisfaction, our party and the Government of the Republic gave priority attention to building residential homes.

During 1971, together with the construction of the 10 major cities, a movement for building a house by two households was developed in rural areas.

Thus, modern residential homes were built as a mass movement in the major cities, including Pyongyang, and in rural areas. In recent years the Government of the Republic has built 520,000 modern houses for rural inhabitants with state funds.

In the major cities, we rapidly stepped up central heating projects to provide for more convenient and cultured living conditions for the people.

By completely embodying the requirements of socialist economic construction relating to the normalization of consumption while giving priority at the same time to increasing accumulations, our party has made it possible to correctly combine the requirements for the people's livelihood with prospective requirements.

With the growth of national income, a series of important measures were adopted to increase the real income of workers.

In order to endlessly increase the real income of workers, our country systematically lowered prices while continuing to increase wages.

Having already shown his concern by increasing wages four times in the post-war period, during 1970 Comrade Kim Il-song once again increased the wages of all workers, technicians, and office workers as much as 31.5 percent so as to make the average wage reach 70 won.

During the Seven-Year Plan, he provided workers with additional benefits totaling as much as 5 billion won by sharply reducing prices on more than 10 occasions.

During 1971, our leader once again adopted the epoch-making step of sharply reducing the prices of children's clothing and shoes by as much as 50 percent.

Moreover, during 1971 our leader supplied summer and winter clothes to all children of kindergarten age, and to all students.

Also, he supplied woolen overcoats to students in certain areas, including those in Pyongyang City.

Our country generally increased the wages of all workers, and especially those of low-paid workers, technicians, and office workers so as to uniformly raise their living standards.

For the promotion of the social and cultural welfare of workers, during 1971 the party and the government appropriated funds equivalent to 121 percent of that during 1970 for social and cultural measures. Additionally, huge sums were expended for the improvement of the people's livelihood. Consequently, all workers received more state benefits, such as a free medical care system, paid vacations, rest and convalescence, and social security. And thanks to vast state outlays, they are fully provided with living conditions which are almost free of charge, including food products, fuel and housing.

Our country has become one of the countries with the highest per capita expenditures for education.

According to the long-range plan of our leader for training large troops of technicians and specialists, and a large army of intellectuals, the party and the government organized several new colleges by allocating large sums for educational expenditures and school construction expenditures. We also built a second building of the Kim Il-song Comprehensive University, and buildings, dormitories, and training factories at many colleges, and many day nurseries and kindergartens equipped with modern facilities. Also the party and the government awarded scholarships to college students and many higher technical school students. All stationaries, textbooks, and clothing were supplied to them at cheap prices, and they were sent to observation trips and campings at the state expense.

In order to expand the benefits of the free medical care system, during 1971 the party and the government expended monies on public health equivalent to 119 percent of 1970.

With strengthening the system to assign doctors to fixed areas, many specialized hospitals and hospital wards were built. Especially in order to improve rural public health work, rural clinics were organized into hospitals, and children's wards and maternity wards were actively increased so that even rural women could receive more assistance in giving birth at hospitals.

As our country laid strong bases for producing more, not only of the staple foods, but also fish, vegetables, meat, eggs, and fruits, better subsidiary foods and fruits were supplied to workers.

As the production of home-use items such as refrigerators, washing machines, electric rice cookers, and sewing machines, various types of kitchen appliances and modern home appliances were rapidly increased, as the main staples and subsidiary foods were industrially processed and supplied, and as service facilities were improved, we more adequately met the demand of workers for consumer goods and we greatly contributed to freeing women from the heavy burden of household work.

Thanks to the deep concern of our leader, in our country, together with workers and office workers, peasants too are receiving the benefits of paid vacations and rest. And even rural women are receiving the benefits of a 77-day paid vacation before and after childbirth.

As our workers today receive various social and cultural benefits from the state, and as they are provided almost free of charge with food, fuel, and housing, the additional benefits that workers and office workers receive are almost equal to the total amount of their wages and for peasants such benefits amount to almost one-half of their monetary income.

By uniformly raising the livelihood of all workers, our party eliminated the differences between the cities and farm villages and brought about the complete victory of socialism and it has made possible the capturing of the two fortresses that have to be occupied on the path to socialism and communism.

All the foregoing steps for the improvement of the people's livelihood are the embodiment of the noble character of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, his warm love for the people and his immense concern for the people. They distinctly demonstrate the invincible vitality and the superiority of our socialist system established and consolidated under his guidance.

National Commercial Workers Conference

In the presence of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, the National Commercial Workers Conference was held from 13-15 September 1971, at the Mansudae Conference Hall, Pyongyang.

Party and political organ functionaries, functionaries of commercial agencies and enterprises, and activist workers working in stores and service networks from all parts of the country, and functionaries of science and education agencies in the commercial sector participated at the conference.

At the 15 September session, our fatherly leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, issued programmatic instructions to implement the decisions of the Fifth Party Congress and to more distinctly demonstrate the superiority of socialist commerce. He gave instructions concerning the militant tasks confronting commercial workers and their role in generating new reforms in commodity supplying.

At the conference, they summed up the brilliant achievements attained in the commercial sector in the preceding period, heartily upheld the programmatic instructions our leader issued at the historic Fifth Party Congress, and discussed the steps of the struggle to generate a new form in commodity supplying.

At the conference, following the hearing of reports, discussions were held.

The participants at the conference expressed honor and gratitude at being commercial functionaries loyal to the great leader who has established the most advanced commercial system in our land and turned it into the world's most superior supply organ for people and into a chuch'e-type, independent commercial system.

Endlessly encouraged by the bright prospects unfolded by our respected and beloved leader at the Fifth Party Congress, the participants at the conference consolidated afresh their determination to strongly establish the party's unitary ideological system and to better prepare themselves as true commercial fighters with boundless loyalty to our leader, and as the loyal servants of the people. They pledged to generate a great revolutionary upsurge in commodity supplying to the people.

Holding high the instructions of our leader that the most important sector in commerce is food commerce, the participants at the conference pledged to bring about a fundamental change in food commerce. Also in support of the party policy to rapidly eliminate the differences in the living conditions between workers and peasants, and the differences in living conditions between urban inhabitants and rural inhabitants, and to uniformly raise the livelihood of the people, the participants sincerely discussed how to further improve the role of county commercial agencies, how to decisively improve and strengthen commodity supplying to rural areas, and how to solve a series of tasks facing the commercial sector in freeing women from the burden of kitchen and household work.

The participants at the conference pledged to more thoroughly carry out the ordering system, the most advanced commodity supplying method proposed by our leader, and to bring more benefits to the state by reducing the level of circulation expenditure by 15 percent every year with more frugal national housekeeping and by more rapidly turning over circulating funds with a stepped up rate of commodity turnover.

Participants at the conference once again solemnly hardened their determination to repay the high trust and expectations of our leader with loyalty by brilliantly performing the honorable revolutionary duty assigned to commercial workers, and adopted a pledge dedicated to Marshal Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and the Korean people.

On 15 September, Comrade Kim Il-song, the affectionate father of our commercial workers, posed for a picture with all participants at the conference.

He also cited commercial workers who successfully performed their role as the servants of the people.

National Public Health Workers Conference

In the presence of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and the Korean people and the affectionate father of public health workers, the National Public Health Workers Conference was held from 1-2 June 1971, at the Mansudae Conference Hall, Pyongyang.

Functionaries of party and political organs at all levels, functionaries of medical treatment and preventive medicine agencies, functionaries of the pharmaceutical and medical equipment industry sector, functionaries of science and education agencies in the public health sector, and functionaries of the ministry and national agencies participated at the conference.

At the conference the report, "Let Us Generate a Great Revolutionary Upsurge in the People's Public Health Work by Unconditionally Implementing to the End the Programmatic Instructions of Comrade Kim Il-song, the Respected and Beloved Leader, at the Fifth Party Congress" was heard.

At the conference, on 2 June, Comrade Kim Il-song once again issued programmatic instructions concerning the militant duties of public health

workers in their struggle to implement the decisions of the Fifth Party Congress and concerning their role.

The participants at the conference dedicated their warm gratitude and honor to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who forged the glorious tradition of the people's public health work amid the flames of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. He not only established on this base after the liberation in this land the most excellent socialist public health system, enabling everyone to receive free medical care and to live long without sickness, but also in each period and during each stage of the revolution, he developed and clearly charted the path for the people's public health work to be followed.

In order to perform the honorable duty of further protecting and promoting the people's health by developing the people's public health work to a new higher stage to meet the demand of our nation's revolution and construction today, participants stressed the need for strongly establishing the party's unitary ideological system. They firmly pledged to become the red engineers of human lives, confirmed revolutionaries, and communists by expanding the Ch'ollima movement and more vigorously developing the movement.

Especially in order to carry out the programmatic tasks our leader proposed at the Fifth Party Congress, those present hardened their determination to concentrate on massively building new county hospitals equipped with modern facilities and on strengthening technical capabilities, to vigorously push for the task of organizing rural clinics into hospitals, to provide rural women with better maternity facilities, to provide all pregnant women with aid in giving birth at hospitals, and to provide all rural children with hospitalized treatment by effectively organizing county children's wards and rural children's wards.

Those present also pledged to develop epidemic prevention work to carry out the party's preventive medicine policy as a movement of all of the masses, and also to thoroughly establish hygienic measures posed in implementing the three major tasks of the technical revolution proposed at the Fifth Party Congress, especially to strengthen labor sanitation work, to change harmful labor into harmless labor, and to protect the health of laborers. They further pledged to keep the pace of food sanitation work in step with the rapid development of the food processing industry, to build more nurseries of all types, including monthly and weekly nurseries so as to raise all preschool age children at the state and society's expense, to organize nurseries elegantly, and to improve the quality of nursery teachers.

They hardened their determination to strongly uphold the instructions of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, to build strong medical science bases, to thoroughly establish chuch'e in medical science research, to further develop medical science techniques, to train more public health workers, to produce and supply more medical drugs and medical equipment, and to further improve the treatment and preventive medicine of workers.

The conference determined and pledged that all public health workers strongly rally around our respected and beloved leader and brilliantly carry out the honorable revolutionary tasks he proposed at the Fifth Party Congress and at the Second Expanded Plenum of the Fifth Party Central Committee to the public health sector so as to respond to the high trust and expectations of our leader.

Amid the stormy applause of the participants the conference adopted a pledge to Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people.

Also the conference adopted amid the enthusiastic support and the approval of all of the participants a letter to medical workers of South Korea.

On 2 June, the affectionate leader Comrade Kim Il-song posed for a picture with all participants at the conference, and cited public health workers who demonstrated capability in their work to protect and promote the health of the people.

Commodity Supplying

On the essential nature of socialist commerce, Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, stated: "In our country, commerce is supply work relating to workers and it is an important means of satisfying the material and cultural demands of the people" ("Selections From the Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 4, p 563).

From the time he early entered the path of revolution, Comrade Kim Il-song granted immense significance to the rear supplying work, and personally organized and guided the rear supportive work of the anti-Japanese guerrilla forces and the circulation work of the People's Revolutionary Government. Based on such valuable experience, he stated that commerce under socialism lies in the balanced raising of the material-cultural level of all people commensurate with the demands of socialist and communist society by being responsible for the livelihood of the people and supplying commodities to all of them.

Even though he was preoccupied with the affairs of state, he organized the national conference of commercial workers in September 1971, and personally attended this conference. He once again scientifically analyzed the superiority of socialist commerce over capitalist commerce and the essential differences between them and he taught us that socialist commerce serves to evenly distribute commodities to all workers and contributes to eliminating the difference between urban and rural areas.

Since the Liberation, Comrade Kim Il-song issued programmatic instructions as many as 1,800 times, and he has provided on-the-spot instructions to commercial networks throughout the nation as many as 450 times.

Thanks to his wise guidance and his great concern, proud successes have been achieved in commodity supplying.

Expansion of Commercial Networks: Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, exhorted: "...We must strive to more effectively carry out the task of supplying processed food products and various industrial products to rural areas by strongly organizing the supply base of the county and rationally deploying rural commercial networks" ("Selections From the Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 5, p 477).

Strongly upholding our leader's instructions, during 1971, the commercial sector further improved and strengthened the rural commercial network in order to improve and strengthen commodity supplying to rural inhabitants. It further perfected the rural commercial system in order to strengthen the role of the county as the supply base for rural areas, and to more effectively organize rural village stores.

Based on the principle of generalizing the experience of T'aech'on County in Northern Pyongyang Province, and Sinwon County in Southern Hwanghae Province, in building stores as a movement of all of the masses, and in bringing commercial networks as close as possible to the inhabited areas, the commercial sector systematically expanded rural commercial networks in coordination with construction plans. It effectively organized food stores, daily necessities stores, and building materials stores, and based on a general inspection of the distribution of existing commercial networks, the commercial sector made adjustments for uniform distribution in the inhabited areas.

Together with expanding commercial networks, the commercial sector more strongly installed refrigeration and freezing storage for meat, fish, and others at city and county sites as supply bases in order to sufficiently provide commodity sources for rural areas, and it further improved and strengthened the work of agricultural purchasing agencies.

The commercial sector correctly established the commodity supplying system for mountainous and remote areas, including coal mines and mines, to suit the demand of the existing reality. It effectively organized refrigeration and storage facilities, and transportation facilities. Thus, the commercial sector saw to it that the working class working in underground pits, and the people in the mountainous areas, were supplied with all commodities speedily and correctly.

Together with this, the commercial sector paid attention to correctly combining specialized and mixed types of commercial networks in distributing urban commercial products. It further expanded commercial networks to establish comprehensive food store and subsidiary food processing facilities, and to newly deploy a branch subsidiary food store and a branch vegetable food store at the level of each residential block.

It also actively pursued the task of expanding commercial networks and their facilities to meet the essential demands of socialist commerce, and the task of regularizing, standardizing such networks and equipping them with modern technical provisions. Thus, it started with reorganizing and strengthening

commercial networks so as to manage the supplying of consumer goods to the people by the speediest method, and to organize and develop it culturally. It made the material and technical provisions of commerce the most advanced and modern, including its internal structure, installations, facilities, fixtures, and tools.

During the 10-year period from the time when the national conference of commercial activists was held until 1971, as commercial networks were expanded and commodity supplying was improved and strengthened, commodity circulation in our country registered a double growth.

Establishment of the Ordering System: In his instructions to the commercial sector, including the programmatic instructions he issued to improve and strengthen the tasks of the commercial sector on 3-4 September 1962, Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, taught us that the ordering system is a natural requirement in the development of a socialist commerce, that it is a firm policy of our party and he even taught us the method of carrying out the task.

Strongly upholding the instructions of our leader, the commercial sector constantly improved commercial activities from the standpoint of the interests of the people, and thus further reorganized and perfected the commodity supplying system. Consequently, it continuously strengthened the method and principle of accurately and scientifically distributing commodities to suit the demand of the inhabitants by region, season, and stratum, and at the same time it strongly established the supply delivery system of responsibly delivering commodities ordered.

Workers in the wholesale commercial sector scientifically and thoroughly calculated the demand of workers in all areas in accordance with the party policy for detailed planning. On that basis, it specifically drafted orders and regularized the responsible and prompt shipping of produced goods to retail networks after accurately coordinating it with production.

The commercial sector saw to it that supply bases were further strongly organized so as to make workers' districts self-sufficient in food products, and the planned production and supply of food products were guaranteed by accurately surveying the demand of the inhabitants by season and types of commodities.

It further raised the supply of ordered commodities, and household appliances, including modern home refrigerators, washing machines, and electric rice cookers, which would greatly help to alleviate the household chores of women.

In order to carry out the programmatic task that Comrade Kim Il-song presented, the most important sector of commerce is food commerce. The commercial sector concentrated on food commerce, and improved supply organization on a national scale to meet the characteristics of production and demand of food products.

In order to regularly supply various food products throughout the year to all areas, whether they are cold or hot areas, and plains and mountainous regions, exchanges in supplying were made between the areas with early-ripening vegetables and fruits with the areas with late-ripening, or small production of vegetables and fruits, and between the late-producing areas with early-producing areas so as to make the livelihood of the people more abundant.

Together with this, the commercial sector actively carried out the food purchasing work, one of the important means of firmly guaranteeing the sources of food supply in order to endlessly increase the sources and kinds of variety of food products. It made it possible for workers to more securely receive luxury items and food products regardless of the season.

In order to alleviate women's kitchen chores, the commercial sector processed with industrial methods such secondary processed goods as soy sauce and oil, and even pickled fish, salted fish, dried goods, semi-finished products and seasonings, and other food products to distribute to the inhabited areas and work sites. It organized night and mobile sales of such products. Thus, the convenience of women was actively enhanced as they could carry out their kitchen work without consuming much time.

During 1971, food product stores in Pyongyang City alone supplied to workers double the amount of eggs over 1970.

Thanks to the wise guidance and deep concern of our fatherly leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, various forms of commodity supplying, including the ordering system, were strengthened and developed. Today the difference in the area of commodity circulation between urban and rural areas has already disappeared in our country.

Services: Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, exhorted: "We must give greater social concern to providing adequate conditions for women to enter into society and perform work with assurance.... We must increase such service networks as laundries and clothing repair shops so as to alleviate as much as possible the burden of women" ("Concerning the Tasks of the Democratic Women's Union," pp 40-41).

Upholding our leader's instructions, in order to lighten the burden of women and to increase the convenience of workers, we included the construction of service networks in the funds for housing construction, and according to plans, we expanded service networks to meet the demands of the inhabitants.

Our party firmly upheld the principle of keeping the construction of service networks at a pace with the housing construction in urban and rural areas, and bringing service networks as close as possible to the inhabited areas.

Already according to the original policy proposed by our leader during the preceding Seven-Year Plan, we organized the model of establishing subsidiary food processing factories and food products stores in Pyongyang and Kangso.

Building on this base, during 1971 we densely distributed for every 1,000 households a subsidiary food processing factory, various types of dining places, chemical laundries, tailor shops, bath houses, barber shops, and other service networks.

Especially for every village in rural areas we paid special attention to the expansion of various shops, including barber shops, bath houses, and daily necessities repair shops such as sewing machines, radios, and bicycle repair shops. We were careful to organize all service networks gradually even for natural ward units, and to improve the management and control of service facilities by effectively organizing the supplying of various types of service materials and parts.

As for social nutritional networks, we correctly combined various types of eating places, such as general restaurants and refreshment stores, and rationally increased them so as to make the dietary life easy by replacing women's kitchen work.

With the rapidly expanded service facilities and social nutritional networks, and with the improved quality of service, our women have lightened by far their kitchen and household burdens, and they can enter into society with assurance to further accelerate the process of their revolutionization and working classization.

Training of Commercial Workers: Starting from the large role played by the high ideological consciousness of commercial workers in the solution of socialist commercial questions, Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, sent many loyal women to the commercial sector, appointed a political assistant manager at each commercial enterprise, and provided the sector with many means of revolutionary indoctrination, including the COMMERCIAL NEWSPAPER and the magazine, SOCIALIST COMMERCE.

In order to systematically train functionaries in the commercial sector, the party strengthened the education and indoctrination of the Pyongyang Industrial College and actively carried out the task of re-indoctrinating cadres serving in the commercial sector at evening and correspondence colleges.

In this way, the ranks of the commercial functionaries were firmly organized and matured into red women commercial fighters infinitely loyal to the party and the leader and into wonderful servants of the people and all of our shops and restaurants are being well managed and operated by large women's units.

The party has sought measures to determine the level of skill of functionaries in the service sector and to improve their social service. Especially in order to command workers at the state level in the service sector, the party created the titles of meritorious barber, meritorious cook, meritorious seamstress, meritorious cutter, meritorious salesman, meritorious repairman, and meritorious entertainer. At the same time, by expanding the ranks of high-class cooks and high-class cutters, the party made it possible to improve the social service of workers in the service sector and to constantly improve their technical-skill levels.

When Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, personally attended the National Conference of Commercial Workers to issue programmatic instructions on 15 September 1971, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly decided to establish that day as the day of commerce every year thereafter.

City Management

On 30 June 1971, Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, remarked that, under conditions where cities and buildings are being built in the modern way, we must keep city management abreast of construction by bringing about decisive transformations. In his earlier instructions, "Concerning the Improvement and Strengthening of City Management," issued 5 September 1962, he stated that city management in the socialist system is a service activity to make the life of urban inhabitants more convenient and interesting. On 6 July 1966, he personally provided on-the-spot guidance at Ch'ollima Puksedong, Moranbong District, Pyongyang City, and forged a model to organize cities and villages. In this process he guided us in leading the superb organization of cities and villages in the important task of changing the consciousness of people and establishing a new socialist life culture.

Building Management and Street Improvement: During 1971, city management departments of people's committees at all levels and city management enterprises, in close cooperation with all organs, enterprises, villages, and people's neighborhood units, further intensified ideological indoctrination among the inhabitants concerning the frugal organization of the nation's housekeeping.

In the management of buildings, priority attention was given to workers' residences, nurseries, kindergartens, schools, and hospitals. At the same time, a system of regular maintenance and repair and periodic maintenance and repair for public buildings was established to carry out planned maintenance and repair, and the quality of maintenance and repair was further improved.

In order to further improve the material-cultural life of peasants more civilized, we put forth our efforts in effectively organizing counties which have direct access to the housekeeping of rural inhabitants.

First, we organized one or two counties in each province as demonstration models and organized all county sites of the nation in order to renew the image of cities and rural villages commensurate with that of a socialist industrial nation.

At the same time, we built fences in an orderly fashion according to the characteristics, sizes, and forms of buildings around the residential blocks in workers districts so as to make it convenient for the family unit, and nicely provided piped water service, showers, and children's playgrounds.

We carried out the maintenance and repair of facilities such as kimch'i cellars in the residential blocks, completely improved their management so as to make the living environment of workers more beautiful with sanitation and culture.

Road Maintenance, Repair, and Management: In order to introduce bus service to those rural villages without it, we vigorously developed road building works as a movement of all of the masses, including paving roads linking the major trunk roads with counties and villages, and using local resources to pave back roads with stone. For this purpose, while increasing independent local building materials bases, we increased the quarries' capacity and their production. At the same time, we more strongly maintained and repaired bridges connected with roads and increased their passage capacity.

The task of 1971, the first year of the Six-Year Plan, which called for strongly building roads within an 80-kilometer radius around Pyongyang City, and a 40-kilometer radius around the seats of provincial governments, and roads linking counties and villages, was successfully carried out and the life of workers became more civilized.

Piped Water and Sewage: At the Fifth Party Congress, Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, proposed the programmatic instructions to introduce piped water in those county sites without it as well as all rural villages in order to lighten the burden of rural women and to let all rural inhabitants have a more sanitary life.

Strongly upholding our leader's instructions, the city management sector formulated yearly plans to install piped water service in those county sites and workers' districts without it and carried the proposals out according to the plan. It actively pursued the task of introducing piped water service first into those villages with bad-quality water or villages far from the source of water and then gradually introducing the service into all villages. Consequently, in slightly over 1 year after the Fifth Party Congress was held, piped water service was introduced into over 540 rural villages, and to over 36,000 households. On the other hand, we rationally revamped the piped water service system on the principle of surveying irrational and dispersed installed piped water facilities and concentrating them. We repaired and reinforced old and corroded water pipes in order to maximally raise their efficiency, and to waste not even a drop of water.

At the same time, this sector vigorously pursued the task of searching for water sources and put forth efforts in the construction of reservoirs in order to further expand the water source capacity. It carried out an effective inspection of water quality in order to adequately supply good-quality water to the inhabitants.

Heat and Hot Water Heating: Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, exhorted: "...We must install central heating in the major cities led by Pyongyang so as to enable workers to lead a more convenient and cultured life" ("Selections From the Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 5, p 478).

Strongly upholding the instructions of our leader, the heating sector actively carried out the task of rapidly completing the central heating work of Pyongyang City and of rapidly installing central heating in such major cities as Ch'ongjin City, Songnim City, and Najin City.

On the other hand, this sector vigorously pushed for the task of mechanizing, semi-automating, and automating boiler work, including boiler slime cleaning, coal casting, and boiler disassembling, the task of increasing the combustion efficiency of coal by broadly introducing advanced techniques, and the task of normalizing boiler maintenance and repair.

Thanks to the great concern of Comrade Kim Il-song, central heating was massively introduced in our country, the system of boiler management and control was established, with the result that urban workers as well as rural inhabitants are leading a more cultured life.

During 1971, in Pyongyang central heating was installed in many houses, including modern multi-story buildings along Ch'ollima Street and Sosong Street so as to offer hot and cold water service. People are leading a cultured life by heating their apartment rooms with central heating on the Yoltusamch'on cooperative farm.

Tree-planting: Comrade Kim Il-song proposed the task of organizing parks and playlands as excellent schools for imparting knowledge to workers about nature and for fostering their love toward their fatherland and native places, and as the places of cultural rest for workers.

He exhorted us to organize parks and playlands with the spirit of chuch'e with our native trees and flowers and to suit the emotions of our people, specifically pointed out the object of park and playland construction and clearly indicated the goals and methods of such construction.

Following the direction set forth by Comrade Kim Il-song, the tree-planting sector concentrated its primary efforts on tree-planting at revolutionary historic sites and around monumental edifices and structures. They widely created large and small parks, playlands, and botanical gardens, and zoos, and they further increased the growth of animals and plants, thus fully implementing the party policy to turn cities into parks.

Truly, our country has been turned into a country with the most excellent park facilities and with the highest rate of green area in the world.

In the revolutionary capital, Pyongyang, green areas form belts and extend from the center of the city to peripheries in radial form. Green belts extend with countless tree-lined streets along large avenues as lateral branches, starting from the center at Moranbong and go in a southerly direction to Mangyongdae along the Taedong River and the Pot'ong River playground, northwesterly to Mount Taesong via Changsan and Mount Ami, and easterly to Sadong Park by way of Mount Munsu. Farther, green belts are formed in large parks, playgrounds, and around mountains in the peripheries.

Public Health

Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, exhorted: "We must further develop people's public health work in order to better protect the lives of people and to endlessly improve the health of workers.... Especially, it is important that we effectively organize county hospitals, improve maternity facilities for rural women, expand rural clinics into hospitals, build children's wards in all villages so as to decisively improve medical service work for rural inhabitants" ("Selections From the Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 5, p 478).

Also, at the Second Plenum of the Fifth Party Central Committee, held in April 1971, he clearly pointed out concrete directions and methods to further improve and strengthen people's public health work to suit the demands of the revolution. In June 1971, he organized the national conference of public health workers and personally attended this conference, and once again provided Marxist-Leninist explication on various principled problems of socialist public health work, and he proposed the programmatic task for further improving and developing people's public health work.

Upholding the instructions of the esteemed leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in 1971, beginning with activities to establish a comprehensive medical science base with medical science activities, medical education activities, and clinical activities and activities to systematize and specialize preventive medicine, the public health sector vigorously pursued activities to set up medical colleges, and college hospitals in every province and to modernize all county hospitals. In the medical science research field, firmly standing on the standpoint of chuch'e, he made great contributions to the implementation of the three major tasks of the technical revolution.

Especially as we directed the power of all of the masses into turning rural clinics into hospitals, we were not only able to give more adequate state benefits in the realm of medical assistance to rural inhabitants, but also to further narrow the gap in the living conditions between urban and rural inhabitants, and great contributions were also made in accelerating the rural cultural revolution.

Sanitation and Epidemic Prevention: In order to thoroughly implement the party policy for preventive medicine, during 1971, the public health sector vigorously pushed for sanitation and epidemic prevention work as a movement of all of the masses in order to strongly formulate the hygienic measures posed in the implementation of the three major tasks of the technical revolution. In order to change harmful labor into harmless labor, the sector generally investigated and grasped the labor sanitation facilities and labor sanitation conditions of factories and enterprises and more adequately provided labor protection devices to meet the hygienic demand. It actively carried out particularly the task of disseminating and generalizing the scientific and technical accomplishments already gained, and the experiences gained in eliminating harmful labor.

Given the condition that the chemicalization of the rural economy was being widely carried out, the sector formulated strong hygienic measures to prevent damage by farm chemicals, it carried out an accurate hygienic evaluation of the water sources for the purpose of successfully introducing piped water service into rural areas, and sought measures to improve water quality, thus thoroughly guaranteeing the sanitation of the piped water facilities in rural areas.

In order to meet the realistic demands of a rapidly-developing food processing industry, this sector strengthened food sanitation work, decisively improved the sanitary conditions of all organs and enterprises, and strove to further improve the sanitation and culture of food products.

Along with sanitation work, the sector more strongly formulated epidemic prevention measures, including disinfection and preventive inoculations.

The sector systematically instructed the people in sanitary knowledge needed for labor and life by increasing the role of mass organizations and "students' cultural and sanitation guards." Thus, the sector saw to it that the sanitation cultural level of workers was further raised one stage higher, and they were self-consciously mobilized for the task of establishing a new socialistic life pattern.

At the same time, the sector strongly organized sanitation inspection organs and sanitation epidemic prevention offices, and more thoroughly established the system and order of sanitation and epidemic prevention work.

As the party policy for preventive medicine was thoroughly carried out, and sanitation and epidemic prevention work was further strengthened, our country became a country with a powerful epidemic prevention system and a developed sanitation epidemic prevention network capable of dependably checking any communicable disease. The average life of the people was increased by as many as 26 years compared to that in the pre-Liberation period.

The sector organized streets, villages, homes, and places of work in a sanitary way and vigorously developed as a mass movement during the sanitation cultural months of March-April and September-October sanitation cultural work among all units and outposts in order to make workers actively participate in the model sanitary country (city, district) movement. Consequently, as of the end of 1971, almost all of our counties have become "model sanitary counties." During 1971, the Mangyongdae District of Pyongyang City, Hyangsan County, and Yangdok County, and 10 counties and districts won the title of "double model sanitary county."

Preventive Medicine: Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, exhorted: "...The basic component in socialist medical science is prevention, in other words, to take measures beforehand so as to prevent workers from contracting diseases" ("For Developing Public Health Work," p 195).

Upholding our leader's instructions, in order to thoroughly implement the party's policy for preventive medicine, the public health sector strove to more effectively organize city and county hospitals and industrial clinics and to further strengthen the system of area responsibility for doctors. And it actively carried out the task of improving the medical service, organization, and methods for workers, and of completing the health management system of the inhabitants in the responsible areas.

In order to decisively improve the medical service for rural inhabitants, the public health sector first of all massively carried out the construction of county hospitals and expanded their scale. It organized specialized departments and auxiliary treatment facilities in a modern way, and strengthened technical capacity to serve rural inhabitants better.

As the programmatic task of expanding rural clinics into hospitals was successfully carried out, during 1971, over 500 rural clinics were expanded into hospitals. Thus, such basic departments such as internal medicine, surgery, pediatrics, and oral hygiene were organized at rural clinics so as to provide village inhabitants with better specialized outpatient care and emergency hospitalization.

In order to further improve the medical service for workers, the public health sector increased the scale of the existing convalescent centers located at hot springs and medicinal springs. It organized elegant medium- and small-scale convalescent centers at hot springs and medicinal springs, scientifically confirmed the efficacy of hot springs and medicinal springs, and specialized convalescent centers in accordance with them.

The public health sector also broadly developed highly effective mud pack steaming, sand pack steaming, and the climatic cures using sea shores and high mountains.

In our country, various types of communicable diseases and vicious diseases have disappeared. Especially as the task of thoroughly preventing measles, which occupied the highest percentage among children's communicable diseases, was vigorously carried out, this communicable disease, which has been unsolved for the past several thousand years, has completely disappeared in the era of the Workers Party.

Today in our country, the movement for creating villages free of disease is being vigorously developed.

By the end of the Six-Year Plan, when the number of preventive medicine collectives will reach 10,000, the number of hospital beds will increase by 1.4 times, and the number of doctors and assistant doctors will show a large increase, the health of workers will be further promoted, and a new change will take place in our people's public health work.

Promotion of the Health of Children and Women: At the Fifth Party Congress, the Second Expanded Plenum of the Fifth Party Central Committee, and the national conference of public health workers, Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, proposed the goals and methods to further develop the people's public health work, and he especially taught us to strengthen the maternity facilities for rural women, and to organize children's wards in all villages so as to protect the health of mothers and children.

Thanks to Comrade Kim Il-song's wise guidance and deep concern, today we are practicing the 77-day paid vacation for women before and after childbirth, and the 100 percent childbirth care so as to fully protect children from the prenatal period on, and to give special protection for the health of women. As women with more than three children are required to do 6 hours of labor, they can protect their children's health better and lead more cultured lives.

In elevating the medical care of rural inhabitants to the level in cities, the public health sector particularly organized better maternity facilities for rural women, and trained and assigned more midwives so as to assist all rural women in childbirth. By more effectively organizing county children's wards and village children's wards, the public health sector more fully guaranteed the hospitalized treatment of rural children.

As functionaries in the public health sector actively introduced into child raising those results gained in a series of research projects, including the study of a rational daily activity organization of children at nurseries, the study to improve the physical growth of children, and the study of how to prevent the diseases of children, and how to diagnose them on a timely basis, and how to completely cure them, it enabled the prevention of the childhood diseases and of their cure.

In our country where the children are being raised at nurseries at state expense from the time they are born, as the nutritional supply to nurseries is effectively carried out, the medical treatment and prevention of children is responsibly pursued. Children were raised in a cultured and scientific manner, with the result that the health of our children is systematically improving.

Training of Public Health Workers and the Development of Medical Technology: At the Second Expanded Plenum of the Fifth Party Central Committee, Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, expressed his deep concern for strongly organizing a comprehensive base for medical science, encompassing the Pyongyang Medical College, the Medical College Hospital, and an academy of medical science.

Thanks to our leader's concern, during 1971 a comprehensive base of medical science was organized. At the same time, more institutes for training public health workers, including the Hyesan Medical College, were organized.

With the broad organization of short-term training courses, more public health workers, including doctors, assistant doctors, midwives, and nurses, were trained.

Today our country has become an advanced nation with a solid medical care network, with a strong base of independent pharmaceutical and medical equipment industries capable of producing a large troop of 250,000 public health workers and modern drugs and medical equipment, including antibiotics. And it has joined the ranks of the world's most advanced nations in terms of the number of doctors, medical facilities, and the number of hospital beds for the population.

In our country, strong research bases are located at scores of medical research centers. We have expanded the ranks of medical science research workers by several thousand, and our country is independently solving scientific and technical problems posed in public health work.

In order to provide workers with more medical care benefits, scientists in the medical science sector also published many medical books, including "Clinical Medicine." Scientists in the medical science sector produced by new methods preventive drugs for measles and Japanese encephalitis, thus greatly contributing to the eradication of measles and Japanese encephalitis. They have found new solutions to scientific and technical problems posed in chest surgery, including esophageal plastic surgery. They successfully conducted difficult and complicated surgeries such as connecting severed hands, feet, and legs, thus immensely contributing to the promotion of the health of the people.

Destroying the old concept that without the crude oil processing industry gamma picoline cannot be produced, scientists succeeded in the study of synthesizing raw materials amply available in our country, thus opening the way for further developing the production of various organic synthetic drugs.

AN OVERVIEW OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION DURING 1971

[Text] Comrade Kim Il-song, the great Marxist-Leninist and a brilliant revolutionary mind, exhorted as follows in his New Year's Address, 1972: "A great change occurred in the international situation in 1971. The revolutionary struggle of the peoples of the world for peace, democracy, national independence, and socialism was further strengthened. The imperialists, led by U.S. imperialists, were dealt severe blows everywhere in the world, and were driven into a hopeless predicament." During 1971, the complicated incidents and serious changes taking place in the international arena forcefully proved the justness of the instructions of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader.

The anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle of the revolutionary peoples of the world was further strengthened, and a new advance, and a great victory, were gained in the process of developing the world revolution.

Amid the wild current of world revolution, the international solidarity of our revolution was continuously strengthened, and our international position was further consolidated.

Although the imperialists, led by the villainous U.S. imperialists, desperately struggled to exterminate the anti-imperialist cause of the people, and to block their victorious advance forward, they were dealt severe blows everywhere, and were driven further and further into the abyss of destruction.

Thus, the international environment of our revolution became more and more favorable.

Strengthening of the International Solidarity of Our Revolution

The admiration and respect of the revolutionary peoples of the world toward the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il-song was further heightened.

The concept of chuch'e of the genius of revolution Comrade Kim Il-song, his anti-imperialistic revolutionary thought, and the thought and theory he expounded for the revolution and construction radiated resplendently as a banner and as a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon for the revolutionary peoples of the world. He instilled in them the conviction of victory.

Also during 1971, he published new writings and documents, including "Youth Must Carry on the Revolution for Generations," "Answers to the Questions Raised by the Iraqi Reporters' Delegation," and "The Joint Struggle of the Revolutionary Peoples of Asia Against U.S. Imperialism Will Unfailingly Triumph," to provide a scientific explication concerning the urgent problems posed by revolutionary development. He presented the most correct policy for the socialist revolution, socialist construction, the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle, and the world revolution. Thus he aroused a strong response and sympathy among the broad peoples of the world and political-social circles.

Especially in his historic speech on 6 August, "The Joint Struggle of the Revolutionary Peoples of the World Against U.S. Imperialism Will Unfailingly Triumph," he passed a most correct assessment of the urgent problems of the world revolution. On this basis, he proposed the clear and firm program of action for the people of Asia and the world to raise the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle to a higher stage. Thus, he achieved a turning point in bringing about a new upsurge in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

The people of the world expressed their enormous feeling of respect and admiration toward Comrade Kim Il-song by commenting on his brilliant analysis and assessment of the international situation. They called it "the most accurate assessment of the complicated situation and its problems," and they described it as an explication which "could not be enunciated by anyone else but the great leader of the world revolution Premier Kim Il-song who has strengthened the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle by upholding the most thoroughgoing principled standpoint."

Also during 1971, the revolutionary peoples of many countries of the world organized various research groups, including the Center for the Study of Comrade Kim Il-song's Revolutionary Thought, the Committee for the Study of Comrade Kim Il-song's Concept of Chuch'e, and the Committee for the Publication of Comrade Kim Il-song's Writings. They respectively organized the Kim Il-song Library and the Study Room for Comrade Kim Il-song's Revolutionary History in order to profoundly study the revolutionary thought of the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song.

Many progressive groups and publishers of the world translated and published Comrade Kim Il-song's biography, a brief history of his revolutionary activities, and his brilliant works, in the forms of collected documents or single-volume publications. Numerous publications and broadcasts in many countries broadly introduced the entire texts or resumes of his writings.

Thus, the international prestige of the great revolutionary leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, was enhanced more during 1971 than at any time. His outstanding revolutionary thought, with its enormous attraction and vitality, gripped the hearts of more people on the earth.

The revolutionary peoples of the world endlessly admire the great revolutionary leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, who provided them with an undefeatable ideological and theoretical weapon for the victory of the anti-imperialistic, anti-U.S. struggle. During 1971, they stepped up their victorious march on the revolutionary highway charted by him.

Under his wise guidance, our international position was strengthened more than ever, and a great advance was achieved in the field of international relations.

Comrade Kim Il-song taught us: "Thanks to the correct foreign policy of our party during 1971, the international solidarity of our revolution was further strengthened. In many countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, the ranks of our supporters and sympathizers were further expanded, and more revolutionary people of the world are sending active support and encouragement to our cause for the unification of the fatherland" ("New Year's Address, 1972," Single-volume Publication, p 8).

During 1971, our country established foreign relations with Sierra Leone and Malta, and general consular relations with Mauritius. And international relations and trade and cultural exchange between our country and other countries became generally active.

In many countries of the world a large number of various groups and organizations were born. Revolutionary friends for strengthening solidarity and friendship with our people and events of solidarity supporting our revolutionary cause were broadly developed.

In the Sixth Congress of the League for Socialist Working Youth, convened in June, 145 youth delegations from 111 countries participated, including delegations and delegates from the study circles for Comrade Kim Il-song's writings, and many revolutionary comrades and friends from foreign countries.

During the "Month of the Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle for Forcing the U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Forces From South Korea" in many countries various activities such as mass rallies and demonstrations, were held, and they expressed their militant solidarity with the struggle of our people for the self-determined unification of our nation.

During 1971, the progressive peoples, and peace-loving peoples of the world, enthusiastically supported the eight-point proposal presented by the Fifth Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly for the acceleration of the peaceful unification of our fatherland. They offered strong solidarity to the struggle of our people against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism, and vigorously encouraged the anti-fascist democratization struggle of the South Korean people.

The international situation in 1971 once again clearly proved with hard facts the wisdom and justness, and the undefeatable power of the anti-imperialist revolutionary thought and strategic and tactical policy of the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song.

The Victorious March of the Revolutionary Peoples of the World

Also during 1971, the struggle between socialism and imperialism, and between the revolutionary forces and the counterrevolutionary forces, was fiercely waged on the international stage.

The anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle was vigorously waged, particularly in Asia.

Comrade Kim Il-song taught: "Today Asia is becoming an area where the revolutionary storm rages most strongly. It is the primary stage of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle. In Asia, the lifeline of imperialism is being severed" ("The Joint Struggle of the Revolutionary Peoples of the World Will Unfailingly Triumph," Single-volume Publication, p 7).

In Asia, which has become the arena of the fierce struggle between imperialism and the revolutionary forces, and between progress and reaction, U.S. imperialism, the ring leader of the world's reactionaries met the strong resistance of the people in this region. It was dealt severe blows, and was driven into a further predicament. This was one of the most significant points in the international situation during 1971.

The revolutionary peoples of the world, who arose for the struggle, crushed the reckless scheme of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys who engaged in aggression and war adventure under the guise of "peace," and won new victories.

As the balance of power in Asia became unfavorable for the imperialist side, in accordance with the notorious "Nixon Doctrine," U.S. imperialism turned the brunt of aggression more to Asia and desperately tried to find an exit from the predicament by turning on the subservient nations and puppets led by the Japanese militarist aggressor forces and adopting the treacherous method of "letting Asians fight Asians." Thus, U.S. imperialism sharply created the danger of war in the overall areas of Asia.

While making a row over the so-called "reduction" of aggressor forces which are forcefully occupying South Korea, the U.S. imperialists further increased their military power and stepped up war preparations in South Korea. During 1971, along the military demarcation line alone they fired weapons against the northern part of the Republic on more than 550 occasions. The number of rounds of cannon and rifle ammunition they fired totaled 127,900, and they invaded air space on as many as 21 occasions.

Having been repeatedly dealt disastrous defeats in Indochina, the U.S. imperialists massively mobilized their aggressor forces and the South Vietnamese puppet forces in February to openly carry out military aggression against southern Laos. They recklessly schemed to turn the phase of their war of aggression favorably to them by forcefully occupying and transforming it into a rear attack base against the patriotic forces of the three Indochinese nations, particularly to test the success or failure of the plan for "Vietnamization" of the heinous war.

While continuing to expand military aggression against Cambodia by instigating mercenary forces, including Thailand and South Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists prolonged the aggressive war in South Vietnam and intensified the destructive war against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

During 1971, the U.S. imperialists made a row over the "strengthening of the mutual cooperative relations between the United States and Japan based on the 'Nixon Doctrine,'" and drove the Japanese militarists into aggression against Korea and other revolutionary nations of Asia. The U.S. imperialists supported particularly the scheme of the Japanese militarists to reinvade South Korea. The Japanese militarists pursued on a full scale their scheme of political, economic, and cultural reinvasion of South Korea, and intensified particularly their scheme of military reinvasion.

On 17 June, the Japanese reactionaries fabricated the deceptive "agreement for the return of Okinawa," and made a farce of the illegal "ratification" of the agreement. They declared the broad area of Asia, including our country, as their zone of operations, and openly stepped up even the scheme of pouring their aggressive military forces to the Korean front.

From late May to early June they unfolded a provocative scheme of "joint U.S.-Japan military maneuvers" in our eastern sea. Especially, the U.S. imperialists schemed to reinforce and perfect the "U.S.-Japan-Korea joint military operations system," and to cause an aggressive war in Korea on this basis.

From the early part of 1971, the U.S. imperialists strengthened their military support and aid to the Israeli aggressors in the name of the "balance of power in the Middle East," and they instigated the scoundrels for the provocation against the Arab people. On the other hand, behind the "peaceful solution of the Middle East question," the U.S. imperialists schemed to block the united advance of the people in this region and to establish a neo-colonialistic control by dividing and alienating them.

The foregoing facts clearly showed that the imperialists still remained as the ringleaders of war, and that their aggressive nature did not change even slightly.

The revolutionary peoples of Asia, coping with the madness of U.S. imperialism, further strengthened their anti-U.S. common front. Actively mounting an offensive against the enemy with their combined strength, they completely spoiled the wild fancy of U.S. imperialism, which was seeking an escape route from defeat.

Concerning the defeat of the attack operations against Laos--this eloquently proves that the "Vietnamization" plan which U.S. imperialism advocated as the main principle in the aggressive war in Indochina in the name of the "Nixon Doctrine" and the scheme to "let Asians fight Asians" were dashed.

Having liberated eight-tenths of the territory, and seven-tenths of the population, during 1971 the national liberation people's forces of Cambodia inflicted almost 80,000 casualties on the enemies, shot down and destroyed over 600 aircraft, and pushed to Phnom Penh, thus opening up a favorable phase in the situation in Cambodia.

Especially as the people's forces defeated the operation "Chenla 2" which the enemies unfolded in the Route 6 area in August by mobilizing as large as a 20,000-man force, they forecast the total collapse of the Lon Nol puppet mercenary forces, and demonstrated the power of the national liberation people's forces of Cambodia.

As the Korean people, under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, crushed every step of the intensifying U.S. imperialist scheme for war provocation, and resolutely struggled against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, they made great contributions to the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle of the peoples of Asia and the world. Without succumbing to the fascist oppression of the enemies, the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots vigorously carried out the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle to deal heavy blows to U.S. imperialist colonial rule.

The power of the People's Republic of China, a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force matured and strengthened and its international prestige suddenly increased.

The Indochinese people further strengthened the anti-U.S. united Front, with united forces, broke down all of the enemy's operations which were unfolded in the name of the notorious "Nixon Doctrine," and won new victories in all areas of Indochina.

The people of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam vigorously stepped up socialist construction while defeating U.S. imperialist aggression. The people of South Vietnam took hold of the initiative of the war and drove the enemies into a defensive posture by mounting repeated attacks against the scoundrels. Thus, even the U.S. imperialist ruling stratum was forced to acknowledge that the "Vietnamization was an evident failure," and the "morale" of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces forcefully occupying South Vietnam had "badly deteriorated."

The Lao Patriotic Forces inflicted 16,000 casualties, destroyed 50 aircraft and 318 tanks and armored vehicles in lower Laos, including Route 9 and Sepone. With these results, they completely destroyed operation "Lam son 719" on which the enemies had expected so much. In December, the patriotic forces completely liberated the strategically important Plaine des Jarres-Muong Soui area.

With the support of many countries of the world, on 25 October, the People's Republic of China recovered its legal rights at the United Nations, and the Chiang Kai-shek clique was driven out of all United Nations organizations.

Thus, the U.S. imperialist policy of hostility against China for isolating and blockading China was completely bankrupted.

In Japan, which served as a base for the U.S. imperialist aggression in Asia, on 19 November a general strike of about 2 million workers (the "largest scale" since the first anti-U.S.-Japan "Security Treaty" struggle of 1960) was staged. On 30 November, 1.3 million people throughout the country rose up for the struggle. As the masses of people from all strata and spheres rose up under the slogans: "Down with the Sato Cabinet!" "Crush the Agreement for Okinawa's Reversion!" and "U.S. Withdraw Immediately From Japan and Asia!" a large number of factories and enterprises were brought to a halt, public agencies were closed, and transportation was paralyzed, thus causing social confusion.

During 1971, in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, the militant solidarity and friendship between the revolutionary peoples of Asia, including Korea, China, Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia were strengthened and developed anew, which became a distinct feature of the situation in Asia.

Large-scale activities of militant solidarity developed in our country and China on the occasion of the "Anti-U.S. Imperialist Struggle Day" in June, and the 21st anniversary of the U.S. imperialist forceful occupation of Taiwan Province, and the 12th anniversary of the Korea-China Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Treaty. The visit to our country by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia, the fact that the patriotic military forces of the three Indochinese nations with the strong support of the revolutionary countries of Asia mounted collective counter-offensives in a close joint operation against the enemies when the U.S. imperialists mounted a large-scale aggression against Laos, and the joint advance of the revolutionary peoples of Asia to check and foil the adventurous scheme of the Japanese militarists for overseas expansion--these strongly demonstrated the indomitable determination of the people in this region to struggle to the end against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism.

In nations dependent upon U.S. imperialism, such as Thailand, the Philippines, and Malaysia, armed struggle and political struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys were strongly developed.

During 1971, the anti-U.S.-anti-Israeli struggle of the Arab people was also strengthened.

The Arab people, led by Egypt and Syria, crushed each step of the Israeli aggressors and vigorously pushed war preparations to defeat U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

With the active support and aid of the Arab people, the Palestinian guerrillas further rallied their ranks and unfolded matchlessly bold operations everywhere to make the enemies shudder.

In April, Egypt, Syria, and Libya formed the Confederation of Arab Republics, and confirmed their strong determination to unite their forces to defend their national independence and dignity, to recover the Arab territories forcefully occupied, and to accomplish the liberation of Palestine.

The patriots of Angola, Mozambique, and Guinea-Bissau also intensified the offensive to break down the last bastion of neo-colonialism, with brilliant results.

Greatly influenced and encouraged by the victorious advance of the heroic Cuban people, guerrillas of many Latin American countries, including Uruguay, Guatemala, Colombia, and Bolivia strengthened their armed ranks, further expanded and consolidated their mass bases, developed bold surprise attacks to destroy reactionary agencies and enemy soldiers, punished pro-American lackeys, and kidnapped in broad daylight diplomats from the imperialist nations. Thus, with their dazzling activities they made the enemies shudder.

The Chilean people, who severed the centuries-old oppressive chains of U.S. imperialism and entered the road of creating a new life, repelled the intimidation and blackmail of the U.S. imperialists and the activities of the reactionaries at home, and moved forward. Also, in Peru and other countries the anti-U.S. sentiment was sharpened every day.

The newly emerging countries of Africa repelled the treacherous scheme of the U.S. imperialists who, appointing themselves as the "protectors" of independence and freedom, attempted to trap them with their neo-colonialism by such means as deceptive "aid," subservient military treaties, treacherous schemes of subversion, and ideological and cultural infiltration. They consolidated their national independence, and gained great successes in the struggle for their national prosperity.

In the capitalist nations of Western Europe, the offensive of the working class against monopoly capital and the anti-U.S. anti-government advance of the people from all strata and spheres showed new features in their breadth and depth, and indicated a strong upsurge.

Especially the general strike mounted by 380,000 workers in West Germany, who paralyzed more than 80 metallurgic factories and machine-building plants, the general strike of the 200,000 workers in Italy which completely paralyzed the railway transportation of the nation, and the nationwide anti-government demonstrations of over 100,000 English workers further drove the bloodthirsty imperialist reactionary ruling strata into restlessness and fear.

The Falling Imperialist World

Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, exhorted: "At present internally and internationally the U.S. imperialists have fallen into a grave crisis. The anti-war movement of the people is strongly growing within the United States, and the contradiction within the ruling stratum is also becoming intense. Their economy is falling into a condition of a chronic

stagnation, and the balance of their international payments is endlessly deteriorating. The U.S. imperialists are repeatedly suffering disastrous defeats everywhere in the world, including Indochina, and they are being isolated even by its subservient nations, to say nothing of their imperialist colleagues" ("Concerning the Immediate Political and Economic Policies Facing the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Its Several International Problems," Single-volume Publication, p 32).

During 1971, the U.S. imperialists encountered the strong resistance of peoples everywhere, and were knocked down. Moreover, they suffered grave blows even within the United States, and thus were driven further into a dead end.

The internal contradiction of the United States was further intensified. The mass struggle of the people from all strata and spheres, including the nationwide, anti-war, anti-government struggle in which several million people participated, the Black movement, and the labor movement, almost became regular annual events.

During April alone, in Washington, where the fanatic warmongers are located, a crowd of 500,000 cried out, "Immediately Stop the Criminal Indochinese War." They pressed on to the Capitol. In San Francisco, 500,000 people rose up in protest.

While the fire of the anti-war demonstration spread quickly throughout the nation, in Washington the Capitol buildings were occupied, and the "Selective Service Bureau" was completely surrounded on four sides. The scoundrel Nixon, who was in the White House, had to escape in a flurry to Camp David.

In the process of this struggle, such anti-war organizations as the "Student-Labor Alliance of Struggle," the "Common Cause," and the "Vietnam War Veterans Against the War" were newly formed.

The anti-war sentiment was heightened every day among U.S. soldiers.

Together with the anti-war struggle, the violent advance of Blacks was also intensified.

The strike of the workers against control and exploitation by monopoly capital and for democratic freedoms swept through not only limited areas and fields, but also through many fields of economic life, including the electric, coal, printing, and food industries.

The long-lasting economic crisis was further aggravated during 1971. Despite the desperate "control measures" of the Nixon clique, industrial output showed a decline, and many enterprises went bankrupt and were ruined.

Prices continued to climb, and more than 10 million unemployed and partially unemployed roamed the streets.

The value of the dollar fell to the "lowest level since 1949," and the international balance of payments deteriorated. The trade deficit continued to increase. Chronic inflation reached the "worst status in 20 years," and the gold reserve was only \$10.2 billion, which could compensate only one fifth of the dollars overseas.

The military crisis of U.S. imperialism was also intensified. Because of the anti-U.S. national resistance of the Indochinese people, and the strong anti-U.S. struggle of the revolutionary people of the world, U.S. imperialism experienced a shameful military, political, and moral defeat.

U.S. imperialism was treated with more coldness by its "allied nations," and its international isolation was further intensified.

When the Nixon clique announced in August the "measure for the defense of the dollar," a great confusion was caused in the Western imperialist world, which ultimately caused a "new strong challenge" of the "allied nations." At the "10-nation international financial summit talks," the "joint conference of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank," and the "GATT" held in London, Paris, Rome, and Washington, the allied nations unitedly rejected the brigandish demand of U.S. imperialism which tried to profit itself at the cost of other nations.

At the special coordinating committee meeting of Latin America, held in September in Buenos Aires, the 20 Latin American nations agreed to form a united front to cope with the so-called "new economic measures" of U.S. imperialism, and protested that the Nixon clique should immediately abolish the 10 percent surcharge on imported goods.

In this situation, Nixon was forced to issue a "statement" in December, agreeing to reduce the formal value of the dollar which had been fixed for the preceding 37 years, and to abolish the "10 percent surcharge on imported goods."

At the special foreignministers conference of the "Organization of American States" held on 30 January, Latin American countries unanimously denounced the piratical acts of U.S. imperialism for arbitrarily limiting its territorial waters and perpetrating intrusions. They continued to seize ships of the U.S. imperialists which intruded into their territorial waters.

Costa Rica and Honduras withdrew from the aggressor organization, the "Central South American Defense Council" [sic], a U.S. imperialist fabrication, and Panama rose in revolt against U.S. imperialism by stating that "only we Panamanians can solve the canal question."

Thus, the U.S. imperialist "command system" was no longer valid, and even subservient nations and the puppet ruling stratum showed a clear trend of openly rejecting or challenging U.S. imperialist "commands."

The indignant voice of the people, "U.S. Imperialism, Hands Off in Indochina!" and "Death to the U.S. Imperialist Beasts!" reverberated every day in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, as well as in the Western European capitalist nations. U.S. imperialist embassies, consulates, and information services were attacked and destroyed one after another, and the U.S. imperialist "Stars and Stripes" was shredded to pieces.

As the U.S. imperialist predicament at home and abroad became intensified, the Sato clique, which had engaged in a subservient policy toward the United States, attempted to conceal its reactionary internal and international policy with inconsistent statements.

However, due to the mass struggle of the Japanese people and the contradiction of the ruling stratum, the Sato clique was torn asunder, and faced a serious political crisis.

Simultaneously with this, in Japan there arose a strong voice demanding the ousting of the Sato clique from political power against its hostile policy toward our country and China. In November, 234 members of the Diet from parties both in power and out of power, including some Liberal Democratic Party members, formed the "League for the Acceleration of Japan-Korea Friendship."

The economic depression sweeping the capitalist nations, especially the economic crisis in the United States, dealt fatal blows to the Japanese economy.

Besides, subservient nations and puppets of U.S. imperialism were thrown into confusion as their master's internal and international crisis was aggravated. Especially the Chiang Kai-shek clique and the Pak Chong-hui clique were shrouded in intense restlessness and fear.

All the foregoing developments in this situation are the necessary after-effects wrought by a policy of intervention, aggression, and war which the U.S. imperialists, led by Nixon, have persistently clung to.

The complete ruin of world imperialism, and all types of reactionaries led by U.S. imperialism, is inevitable.

JOURNAL OF MAJOR DOMESTIC EVENTS (JANUARY-DECEMBER 1971)

January

1st. Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and the Korean people, delivered a New Year's Address. On the occasion of New Year's Day, Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, sent a congratulatory telegram to Chairman Han Tok-su of the General Association of Koreans Residing in Japan. The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Unification Party and Chairman Han Tok-su of the General Federation of Koreans Residing in Japan sent congratulatory letters for the New Year to Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader. The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, exchanged New Year's greetings with party and government leaders of many countries of the world, including the socialist nations. Strongly upholding the New Year's Address of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, workers of the Kim Ch'aek Iron Works, the 22 June Chemical Fiber Plant, the Ch'onnae-ri Cement Plant, the Hungnam Fertilizer Plant, and red transportation workers of the West Pyongyang Engine Team overfulfilled the plan for the first day of the new year by 115 percent to 127 percent.

3d. An academic debate meeting was held in commemoration of the seventh anniversary of the publication of the brilliant work of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, "Several Problems Concerning the Development of the Korean Language."

5th. Pyongyang City held a mass rally on the occasion of the "Month of International Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America." The Central Committee of the League for Socialist Working Youth decided to award the titles of the double Ch'ollima work team and the Ch'ollima work team to 75 work teams.

6th. Naval ships of the Korean People's Army attacked and damaged a U.S. imperialist armed spy ship which engaged in hostile actions after intruding into our territorial waters.

7th. Red coal miners of the Sinch'ang Coal Mine, and red transportation workers under the Pyongyang Railway Bureau, held a rally to pass a resolution

to complete the first half of the year plan before 15 April by vigorously waging the "100-day combat," and they adopted a pledge to Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader.

9th. The Plenum of the Pyongyang City Committee of the Korean Workers Party to realize the militant tasks of the Six-Year Plan proposed at the Fifth Party Congress was convened until 11 January.

11th. Pyongyang City memorial service on the 35th anniversary of the death of Comrade Kim Hyong-kwon, an ardent anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter and a strong communist, was held at the Grand Pyongyang Theater.

12th. At the 311th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, our chief delegate fully exposed and denounced the U.S. imperialist actions to provoke a new war. The Korean Democratic Lawyers Association expressed its solidarity with the just struggle of the American Communist Party and the progressive forces of the United States for the release of Angela Davis, a member of the American Communist Party and a Black movement fighter, and sent a telegram to the National Committee of the American Communist Party.

16th. The activist agricultural workers conference of "guard First Class" Sunch'on County, resolved to generate a great reform in all fields of agricultural production, including food grain production by 1.5 times over 1970, and appealed to the nation's agricultural workers for a socialist emulation.

17th. The Central Committee of the League for Socialist Workers Youth announced an appeal to youths for strongly upholding the program of the Six-Year Plan unfolded by the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, and for making a general march toward new victories. The revolutionary battle sites relay race for winning the "Red Flag," in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the League for Socialist Working Youth, was simultaneously started throughout the nation.

18th. The national activists conference was held until 19 January to superbly fulfill the role of the vanguard and the shock brigade in the struggle to carry out the militant tasks of the grand program of the Six-Year Plan and the first year's militant tasks proposed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The conference adopted a letter of pledge to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song. The agreement plan for public health and medical science, between our Ministry of Public Health and the Ministry of Health of Hungary, for 1971, was signed at Pyongyang. The exhibition delegation to participate in our exhibition to be held at New Delhi, the capital of India, departed.

19th. The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly announced a decree concerning the establishment of the title of meritorious tractor operator of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Italian Communist Party, the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party sent a congratulatory telegram to the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party, on the occasion of

the 50th anniversary of its founding. Pyongyang City held a denunciation meeting on the murderous barbaric actions of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui clique against South Korean revolutionaries. Our government cultural delegation departed for Ceylon (and returned on 13 February).

20th. At the 386th secretaries' meeting of the Military Armistic Commission, various criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists were exposed and denounced. The Korean Students Union delegation to participate in the 10th Conference of the International Students Union, and the Judo champion team of the Korean People's Army to visit German Democratic Republic in accordance with the sports exchange between our country and the troops of German Democratic Republic, respectively departed.

21st. Capital builders and citizens held a rally to fully carry out the instructions of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, for more grandly and gorgeously organizing Pyongyang City.

22d. Our government issued a statement, in fully supporting the appeal of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the Central Committee Politburo of the United National Front of Cambodia, and the Royal National United Government, dated 18 January, and the Prince Norodom Sihanouk's statement, dated 19 January. Our Foreign Ministry issued a statement, denouncing the barbaric acts perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists in all of Indochina, including Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. The agreement of the 10th conference of the Cooperative Committee for Navigation on Waterways Along the Korea-China Border was signed in Pyongyang.

23d. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party sent a letter of felicitations to the instructors, staff, and students of the Wonsan Middle Academy on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of its founding. The Central Committee of the Agricultural Workers Union summarized the socialist emulation of counties and cooperative farms during 1970, and decided to award the circulating pennant to six county cooperative farm management committees and 55 cooperative farms.

25th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended model instructors of the Wonsan Middle Academy on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of its founding. The agreement on commodity circulation and payment between our country and Hungary for FY1971 was signed at Pyongyang.

26th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended model instructors and staffs on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of elementary and secondary schools.

27th. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party sent felicitations to the 23d Congress of the Chilean Socialist Party. The Central Committee of the Agricultural Workers Union summed up the socialist emulation of factories and enterprises in the agricultural sector during 1970, and decided to award the circulating pennant to 47 model units. The protocol for commerce between our country and Cuba for 1971 was signed at Pyongyang.

28th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, sent felicitations to the Ninth Congress of the General Federation of Koreans Residing in Japan.

29th. Members of the Korean Democratic Women's Union of Pyongyang held a rally to vigorously launch a mass movement for doing useful deeds, including silk worm raising. At the 387th Secretaries Meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, our side fully exposed the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists, and strongly demanded the unconditional and complete withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces from South Korea.

30th. The Chairman and vice chairmen of the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland, with the mandate from Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, carefully studied a copy of the letter of the Director of the Institute of Korean Affairs in Washington in connection with the unification question of the fatherland, and sent a reply to him. The first group of the fourth team of Koreans residing in Japan to visit the fatherland arrived at Hamhung.

31st. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, attended with the delegation the comprehensive performances of music and dances to welcome the delegation representing the President of the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Arab Socialist Union, and the Arab Republic of Egypt visiting our country. The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly awarded medals to members of the delegation. Pyongyang City held a mass rally to welcome the delegation. The delegation departed on 1 February.

February

1st. The athletic meeting to win the "one-a-match-for-100 prize" in commemoration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army was started at the Pyongyang City Gymnasium. The Songch'on Wounded Veterans' Factory fulfilled the first quarter's plan.

2d. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, met the leader of the Soviet delegation for the Sixth Conference of the Korea-USSR Government Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Committee.

3d. The protocol for the Sixth Conference of the Korean-USSR Government Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation and the agreement for the mutual commodity supplying and payment between the Korean and Soviet governments for 1971-1975 and the protocol for the mutual commodity supplying for 1971 were signed at Pyongyang. The fourth team of Koreans residing in Japan to visit the fatherland arrived in the fatherland.

4th. The awarding ceremony for the Youth Honors in Commemoration of the 10th Anniversary of the Founding of the Democratic Youth for which Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended 90 League for Socialist Working Youth organizations and the 409 members of the League

in marking the 25th anniversary of the founding of the League for Socialist Working Youth was held. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended soldiers of the Korean People's Army who demonstrated models in arming themselves strongly with the party's unitary ideology and in implementing the military line. NODONG SINMUN carried the editorial essay, "Let Us Defend the Dictatorship of the Proletariat and Proletarian People's Democracy." Speech meetings in commemoration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army were held throughout the nation, including Pyongyang. On the occasion of "Angola Day," our mass organizations send telegrams and letters of solidarity with counterparts in Angola.

5th. With the presence of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, the report meeting in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Korean League for Socialist Working Youth was held. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, attended the performance of the Pyongyang City youth student art circle in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the League for Socialist Working Youth. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a statement, sternly denouncing the new scheme of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to escalate the war against the Indochinese people, including Vietnam and Laos, and fully supporting the statement of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the spokesman of the Central Committee of the Laos Patriotic Front. A conference was held between the delegation of our Red Cross Society and the delegation of the Japan Red Cross in Moscow and a joint communique was issued. An agreement was signed for the cooperation in the radio and television fields between our Central Broadcasting Committee and the State Radio Broadcasting Committee and the State Television Broadcasting Committee of the German Democratic Republic.

6th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended soldiers and employees of the Korean People's Army units which showed models in the struggle to implement the policy for fortifying the entire nation, and workers of the factory where Comrade Kim Ik-pok worked who showed models in the production of preventive medicine. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, met the congratulatory mission of Koreans residing in Japan who attended the Fifth Congress of the Korean Workers Party. The national conference of the functionaries in the soil science sector was held at Pyongyang.

7th. The Pyongyang City celebration of the 23d anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army was successfully held at the Grand Pyongyang Theater. In marking the 23d anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army, the national youth students united their meeting to present a tank, "The League for Socialist Working Youth," to the Korean People's Army troops.

8th. On the occasion of the 23d anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song visited the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Kwon Song-nin belongs to congratulate the one-a-match-for-100 sentinels. In marking the 23d anniversary

of the founding of the Korean People's Army, Comrade Kim Song-ae visited, accompanied by the functionaries of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, the women's unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Kim Un-hui belongs. The delegation of the League for Socialist Working Youth visited the army unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Mun Un-hwa belongs and conveyed the sincere gifts of the youths.

9th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, sent gifts to the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union for the development of its tasks. On the occasion of the 23d anniversary of the founding of NODONGJA SINMUN, Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended workers of this newspaper.

11th. On the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the establishing of the Poch'onbo Revolutionary Museum, Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended workers of this museum. The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland sent a congratulatory telegram, ardently congratulating the 17th Congress of the Federation of the Credit Unions for Koreans Residing in Japan. Pyongyang City held a mass rally to denounce the criminal aggression of U.S. imperialism against Indochina. An agreement for news exchange between the Korean Central News Agency and the Pakistani Press International was signed at Islamabad.

12th. In the presence of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, the national conference of tractor operators was held until 14 February at the Mansudae Conference Hall, Pyongyang. The conference adopted a pledge to Marshal Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader. Activists in the railway transportation sector of the nation held a meeting at Ich'on, Kangwon Province, and resolved to fulfill the Six-Year Plan 2 years ahead of schedule, and to complete the construction of the new youth rail line between Ich'on and Sep'o before 15 April 1972.

14th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended 52 pioneers in rural mechanization who acted as models in the struggle for the realization of the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, sent gifts to builders of the Construction Office at the Soduso Youth Power Station. On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the New Zealand Communist Party, the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party sent a congratulatory telegram.

15th. Our government issued a statement, expressing militant support and solidarity with the just anti-U.S. national salvation struggle of the Lao, Cambodian, and Vietnamese peoples.

16th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended the Sinp'o Fishery Office which showed exemplary behavior in implementing the party's economic policy.

17th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, sent gifts to film creation groups actively endeavoring to implement the party's literary and artistic policy. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, sent gifts to young fishery workers at the Sinp'o Fishery Office. The national debate meeting of social sciences, which studies the instructions of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, in order to critically inherit and develop the national cultural heritage in socialist national cultural construction, was held at Pyongyang. The meeting of the Standing Committee of the Academy of Sciences of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which was convened to carry out the programmatic task proposed at the Fifth Congress of the Korean Workers Party before the science sector, was held until 18 February. The 312th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held. At the meeting, our side strongly denounced the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists who frenziedly engaged in schemes to provoke a new war while aggravating tension in Korea.

18th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, met the new Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to our country. In marking the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Korean Workers Party Publishing House, the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party sent felicitations to all of its reporters, editors, laborers, technicians, and office workers.

19th. On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Workers Party Publishing House, Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended model workers of the Publishing House. Comrade Kim Il-song, commended the Majon Geological Survey team who showed exemplary behavior in the implementation of the party's economic policy. The plan for cooperation in the public health field between our Ministry of Public Health and the German Democratic Republic's Ministry of Public Health for 1971-1972 was signed in Berlin.

20th. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song provided on-the-spot guidance for factories and enterprises in the Huich'on district (until 22 February). He provided on-the-spot guidance for the Ch'ollima Huich'on Machine Tool Plant and posed for a picture with the reformers of the plant. On the occasion of the "day of international solidarity of young students against colonialism," the Central Committee of the League for Socialist Working Youth and the Korean Students Committee sent a letter of solidarity.

21st. The Ch'ollima Huich'on Machine Tool Plant held a rally of employees to fully implement the on-the-spot guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, on 20 February 1971, at the Ch'ollima Huich'on Machine Tool Plant. They adopted a letter of pledge to our leader.

27th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended the Ch'ollima wounded veterans' plastic daily necessities factory, which demonstrated model behavior in the implementation of the party's economic policy. The letter of commendation and the guard's banner were relayed, and a letter

of pledge to our leader was adopted. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a statement, denouncing the row over maneuvers to provoke war, "Freedom Bolt," which the U.S. imperialist aggressors attempted to conduct against the northern half of the Republic. The national conference of activists in the fishery sector was held at the Mansudae Conference Hall (27 February-1 March). The plan for the cultural exchange between our government and the Hungarian Government for 1970-1972 was signed in Budapest.

28th. On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party sent a congratulatory telegram to the Central Committee. Pyongyang City held a meeting in commemoration of the 52d anniversary of the 1 March people's uprising. On the occasion of the rally for "Bikini Day" to be held in Japan, our mass organizations sent a telegram of solidarity in support of the struggle of the participants in the rally for their opposition to the U.S. imperialist policy of war, for the abrogation of the "Korean-Japan Treaty" and the "Security Treaty," and for the defense of world peace. The Tokhyon Mine overfulfilled the first quarter plan by 110.5 percent.

March

1st. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended fishery organizations and functionaries who acted as models in the implementation of the party's economic policy.

2d. Our chief member of the Military Armistice Commission sent a letter to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in regard to the illegal and continuous introduction of new types of weapons and operational provisions into South Korea, and its subsequent agitation.

3d. Laborers and technicians of the Ch'ollima Huich'on Machine Tool Plant held a meeting of employees and appealed to workers, technicians, and office employees of the entire nation for a socialist emulation to complete ahead of schedule the 2-year task of the Six-Year Plan before 15 April.

4th. With the presence of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, a central report meeting was held in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the promulgation of the land reform law. Comrade Kim Il-song attended the comprehensive performance of the national agricultural workers art circle. Our leader commended activists of the Agricultural Workers Union who exhibited fine behavior in the implementation of the party's agricultural policy. On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Swiss Communist Party, the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party sent a congratulatory telegram to the central committee. Our delegation of the Korean Democratic Women's Union departed for Cuba (and returned on 22 March).

5th. The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly issued a decree to designate 5 March every year as Agricultural Workers Day.

6th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, met the delegation of the Royal National Union of Cambodia, who visited our country on 4 March.

7th. A conference between our Foreign Ministry and the Foreign Minister of the Government of the Royal National Union of Cambodia was held in Pyongyang.

8th. On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Portuguese Communist Party, the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party sent a congratulatory telegram to the central committee. An agreement on liquidation and settlement procedure between our Trade Bank and the Romanian Trade Bank was signed in Pyongyang. The plan for the cultural and scientific cooperation between our nation and the German Democratic Republic was signed in Berlin.

9th. In the presence of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and beloved leader, the national conference of agitators and activist propagandists in charge of the five household responsibility system was held until 11 March. A long-term commerce agreement for 1971-1975, and a protocol for mutual commodity supplying for 1971, between our government and the Government of German Democratic Republic, were signed in Pyongyang. The trade friendship delegation of the Government of the Republic of Finland visited our country (and departed on 17 March).

10th. The Central Committee of the Korean General Federation of Trade Unions, and the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association, sent a letter of protest denouncing the oppression of Dominican revolutionaries and patriots by the Dominican authorities. A protocol for mutual commodity supply and payment for 1971 between our government and the Government of the People's Republic of Albania was signed in Tirana. Our government delegation departed in order to attend the opening ceremony of the Leipzig Spring International Fair in the German Democratic Republic.

11th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, met the fourth group of Koreans residing in Japan to visit the fatherland. Comrade Kim Il-song commended functionaries in the forestry sector who demonstrated fine examples in the implementation of the party's forestry policy, and the workers of the Ch'ollima Kangson Iron Workers, who acted as models in the fulfillment of the 1970 people's economic plan.

12th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended agitators who acted as models in mass political agitation, and the propagandists in charge of the five household responsibility system. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended workers of the Ch'ongjin Steel Works who demonstrated exemplary behavior in the fulfillment of the 1970 people's economic plan, and factories and enterprises which acted as models in the fulfillment of the fourth quarter plan of the people's economic plan. The national social science debate, in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the promulgation of the land reform law, was held in Pyongyang.

13th. Our Ministry of Foreign Relations issued a statement denouncing the U.S. imperialists for their bestial bombing and shelling of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The Korean-Algerian Friendship Society sent a telegram to the President of the Command Revolution Council of Algeria, supporting the resolute measures of the Algerian Government to nationalize French imperialist petroleum companies. Our military mission departed to participate in the celebration for the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Mongolian People's Army (and returned on 22 March). At the 313th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, our side strongly protested and denounced the actions of the U.S. imperialists for provoking a new war. The Yongdae Coal Mine fulfilled the first quarter plan.

16th. On the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the Paris Commune, the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party sent a congratulatory telegram to the Central Committee of the French Communist Party. On the occasion of the "national anti-U.S. struggle day" of the Vietnamese people, our country established a "week for the support of the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle of the Vietnamese people" (19-25 March). The Vietnamese people's delegation visited our country (and departed on 2 March). Our General Federation of Trade Union delegation departed in order to attend the Sixth Congress of the Romanian General Federation of Trade Unions. Our government trade mission departed in order to sign a trade agreement between our government and the government of the People's Republic of Poland.

17th. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party sent a congratulatory telegram to the 20th Congress of the Belgian Communist Party. The plan for the cultural exchange between our government and the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic for 1971 was signed in Prague. The written decision of the council and audit committee meeting of the Korea-China Yalu River Hydroelectric Power Company was signed in Peking.

18th. The Soviet State Ural Chorus arrived in Pyongyang.

19th. Pyongyang City held a mass rally, supporting and encouraging the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle of the Vietnamese people. Our pingpong champion team departed to participate in the 31st World Pingpong Championship Games to be held in Japan.

20th. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party sent a congratulatory telegram to the Third Congress of the Proletarian United Socialist Party of Italy. The Korean Central News Agency released news concerning the returning of fishermen from the southern half who had intruded in the territorial waters of the Republic. The Pyongyang City water polo team departed to visit Cuba.

22d. The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il-song met the delegation of the Vietnamese people. Our Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a statement denouncing the more open pursuit of the hostile policy against our country by the Japanese militarists and their schemes of intrigue for intensifying their fascist oppression of Korean citizens residing in Japan.

23d. At the 389th chief secretaries meeting of the Military Armistice Commission our side strongly protested and denounced the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists.

26th. The long-term trade agreement and the protocol for mutual commodity supply and payment between our government and the Polish Government were signed in Warsaw.

27th. A meeting was held for the awarding of the title of Ch'ollima college to Hamhung Medical College. Our Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a statement, sternly denouncing the barbaric, brigandish, and bestial bombing and bombardment of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam by the U.S. imperialists, and wholeheartedly supporting the 20 March statement made by the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and the 22 March statement made by the Foreign Ministry.

28th. The delegation of the Korean Workers Party departed Pyongyang to participate in the 24th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (and returned on 11 April).

29th. The plan for the cultural exchange between our government and the Soviet Government was signed.

31st. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, sent gifts to units of the Korean People's Army which acted as models in the implementation of the party's military line and in the labor struggle to support socialist construction.

April

1st. From 1-3 April, the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, provided on-the-spot guidance for the tasks of North Hamgyong Province; from 7-9 April, he guided the North Hamgyong Province Party Committee and the united expanded executive committee of the Hamhung City Party Committee. The first issue of SAENAL, which bears the name of the revolutionary publication founded and published by Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, during the early period of his revolutionary activities, was published. In commemoration of the Sixth Congress of the Korean League for Socialist Working Youth, and the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Young Pioneers, the relay race for the letter dedicated to Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, in the name of all young students, was started. The plan for the task concerning scientific cooperation between our Academy of Sciences and the Soviet Academy of Sciences for 1971-1973 was signed in Moscow.

2d. The delegation of Koreans residing in Japan arrived in order to express their gratitude to Marshal Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, for sending over 10,020,000,000 won in educational subsidies and scholarships for children of Koreans residing in Japan.

3d. Sentinels of the Ch'ollima Samjigang mechanization at the Ch'ollima Chueryong Farm Machine Plant held a meeting of activists of the Agricultural Workers Union, and resolved to complete wet field ploughing by 15 April, and dry field harrowing by 25 April. They appealed to mechanization work teams for socialist emulation.

4th-5th. The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, provided guidance for the conference of the functionaries of the fishery sector in the East Sea region, and he provided on-the-spot guidance for factories and enterprises in the fishery sector in Sinp'o City. The party and government delegation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania visited our country on a friendship mission. The delegation had talks with our party and government delegation.

6th. With the presence of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, the South Hamgyong Province report meeting in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the Pukch'ong Expanded Conference of the Standing Committee of the Party Central Committee was successfully held. The meeting adopted a pledge to our leader. Our leader attended the photographic exhibit and the comprehensive performance of the Pukch'ong County art circle in commemoration of the Pukch'ong Conference. The delegation of the General Federation of Syrian Women visited our country.

7th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, met the party and government delegation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, once again sent 301,940,000 Japanese yen of educational subsidies and scholarships for children of Koreans residing in Japan. Our mass organizations sent telegrams and letters to organizations concerned, congratulating the fraternal Lao people and the Lao People's Liberation Army for winning great victories in southern Laos. The Korea-Sierra Leone Friendship Society sent a telegram to the Sierra Leone-Korea Friendship Society, congratulating their crushing the plot to overthrow the government and defending national independence. Our Democratic Women's Union delegation to attend the leaders conference of women's organizations of socialist nations, and our Democratic Women's Union delegation to participate in the Third Congress of the General Federation of Iraqi Women, respectively departed.

8th. Our chief delegate to the Military Armistice Commission sent a letter to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in regard to the introduction of artillery units equipped with guided missiles by the U.S. imperialists into South Korea. The trade agreement concerning commodity circulation and payment between our government and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic for the 1971-1975 period, and the trade protocol concerning commodity circulation and payment for 1971, were signed.

9th. The agreement for the economic and technical cooperation between our government and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania was signed in Pyongyang. The delegation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences visited our country.

10th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, visited fighters at the integrated construction enterprises where Comrade Paek Wol-sun works, and he sent gifts. The "agreement on postal service" and the "agreement concerning the electric communication service" between our government and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Yemen were signed in Aden.

12th. With the presence of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, the Fifth Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly was convened (12-14 April).

14th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, awarded Ch'ollima honors to members of Ch'ollima work teams who acted as models by intensifying and developing the Ch'ollima work team movement. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended graduates of Korean College in Japan who set good examples in school life. Speech meetings in commemoration of the 59th birthday of the great leader, Kim Il-song, were held in many parts of the country. Secretary Yu Song-kun of the South Korean puppet embassy in West Germany defected with his family to the northern half of the Republic. Our Trade Union delegations to participate in the World Trade Union Bureau Conference and the 22d Congress of the Hungarian Trade Unions, and the delegation of the Korea-Soviet Friendship Society to visit the Soviet Union, departed. The agreement for mutual cooperation in the radio and television broadcasting fields between our Central Broadcasting Committee and the Radio and Television Broadcasting Station of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen was signed in Aden.

15th. On the occasion of the 59th birthday of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, Young Pioneers combined organization meetings, including the Pyongyang City combined organizations meeting of the Korean Young Pioneers, were held at provincial (directly administered city), city (district) sites. The meeting of the songs of loyalty dedicated to Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader of our party and of the Korean people, was held. The national social science debate meeting, in commemoration of the 59th birthday of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, was held in Pyongyang.

16th. The Korean Central News Agency released news concerning the summing up of the "100-day battle." Our schools in the common education sector sent telegrams, congratulating the 25th anniversary of the Korean elementary school in Yokohama, Japan.

17th. With the presence of Comrade Kim Il-song, Pyongyang City held a mass rally to welcome the delegation of the General Federation of Syrian Women.

18th. Pyongyang City held a meeting to commemorate the April uprising of the South Korean people.

19th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, met the delegation of the Syrian Women's Union. The delegation of the Korean Workers Party to attend the 10th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party departed. The protocol for the exchange of the instruments of ratification concerning the mutual legal assistance between our nation and Hungary was signed in Budapest.

20th. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party sent a congratulatory telegram to the Socialist Unity Party of Germany on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of its founding. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a statement regarding the advent of the situation in Ceylon which impaired the friendly and cooperative relations between our country and Ceylon. The delegation of the Socialist Rehabilitation Party of Egypt, and the delegation of the Government of the Republic of Iraq, the delegation of local governors of Somali Democratic Republic, and the friendship and cultural delegation of the Democratic Republic of Sudan, visited our country.

21st. The Korean Central News Agency released news, denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique for their fabrication of the so-called "college students spy incident," and making a row over fascist oppression. The joint communique of the Korean Democratic Women's Union and the Arab Women's General Federation of Syria was issued.

27th. A meeting to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the front line guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, at Yongp'o-ri was on a grand scale held at the site. The government educational delegation of Somali Democratic Republic, the delegation of Chinese reporters, and the delegation of Libyan Arab Republic reporters visited our country. The agreement for mutual cooperation in radio and television broadcasting between our Central Broadcasting Committee and the Radio and Television Broadcasting Station of the Democratic Republic of Sudan was signed in Pyongyang.

28th. On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the newspaper, NODONG CH'ONGNYON, Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended model workers of this newspaper. On the same occasion the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party sent felicitations to all the reporters and editors of NODONG CH'ONGNYON. The agreement for postal exchange, and the agreement for electronic communications between our government and the Government of the Republic of Iraq, were signed in Baghdad.

30th. The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly issued a decree for designating 21 May each year as the day of construction workers.

May

1st. The joint communique concerning the visit to our country of the delegation of the Egyptian Socialist Rehabilitation Party and the Republic of Iraq was issued. The Central Committee of the Korean General Federation of Trade Unions summed up the socialist emulation among work teams to complete the 1971 plan before 15 April, and decided to commend 57 work teams.

4th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, met Minister of Foreign Trade Biro Jozsef of the People's Republic of Hungary and the delegation of the reporters of the Libyan Arab Republic visiting our country. Pyongyang City held a report meeting on the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Fatherland Restoration Association. The delegation of the Puerto Rican independence movement, the delegation of the Foreign Ministry of the German Democratic Republic, the delegation of French-Korean Friendship Society, State Minister in charge of foreign affairs, tourism, and immigration of Mauritius and his wife visited our country.

5th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, sent gifts to the Kim Il-song Comprehensive University for the development of the instruction and indoctrination of instructors, staffs, and students, and to those involved in the scientific research of the university. On the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Korean College in Japan, Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended model instructors and members of the council, and sent gifts to them. The national social science debate meeting, in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the publication of the 10-point major political program of the Fatherland Restoration Association formulated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, was held. Our party and government delegation to visit Egypt and other Arab countries departed. Our Trade Union delegation to attend the Sixth Congress of the International Chemical and Petroleum Trade Union Federation, as well as the delegation of the Korean National Committee for the Defense of Peace to attend the World Peace Council, and our delegation of the Architects Union to attend the Architects Conference of Socialist Nations also departed.

6th. At our government's invitation the government delegation of the Republic of Mali visited our country (until 12 May). The delegation of the General Federation of Korean Industrial Technology to participate in the 27th academic discussion meeting of the Radio Engineering, Electronics, and Electronic Communications Science Association, and the Pyongyang City men's basketball team to visit the Soviet Union departed. At the 315th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, our side sternly denounced the U.S. imperialist scheme to provoke a new war and warned them against any arbitrary and rampant act. Members of the 2 January Shock Brigade of the third electric car shaft, the Kim Chin Youth Shock Brigade, and the 15 April Youth Shock Brigade at Ungok Coal Mine respectively completed the 2-year task of the plan for production pit excavation as envisaged in the Six-Year Plan.

7th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, met the delegation of Koreans residing in Japan who came to express their gratitude to Comrade Kim Il-song for the educational subsidies and scholarships in the amount of over 10,020,000,000 won. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party sent a congratulatory telegram to the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of its founding.

8th. The plan for cultural exchange between our government and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for 1971-1972 was signed in Pyongyang. The Central Committee of the Agricultural Workers Union summed up the socialist emulation of cities and counties of the nation for the irrigation project for 50,000 chongbo of dry fields, and awarded revolving pennants to 24 victorious units.

9th. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent felicitations to entire instructors and staffs, and students of Unit 923 of the Korean People's Army in marking the 20th anniversary of its founding.

10th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended model instructors and staffs of Unit 923 of the Korean People's Army on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of its founding. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended five units under the Ministry of Transportation for showing fine examples in the implementation of the party's transportation policy. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, met the government delegation of the Republic of Mali. The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly proclaimed a decree concerning the awarding of the Order of the National Flag First Class to Unit 923 of the Korean People's Army.

11th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended factories, enterprises, and workers under the General Pharmaceutical and Medical Equipment Industry Bureau that showed fine examples in the implementation of the party's economic policy.

12th. Provincial (directly administered city) meetings of the League for Socialist Working Youth to fully implement the programmatic tasks Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, assigned to the League for Socialist Working Youth at the Fifth Party Congress were held. At the 390th Secretaries meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, our side strongly denounced the criminal scheme of U.S. imperialism in the demilitarized zone.

13th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, sent gifts to red coal miners of the Kowon Coal Mine who established brilliant labor exploits in coal production. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended workers of the Kilchu Plywood Plant for acting as models in the implementation of the party's economic policy. On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak Communist Party the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party sent a congratulatory telegram to the party, and also sent congratulatory telegrams to the 11th Congress of the Costa Rican People's Vanguard Party and to the Fifth Regional Congress of the Egypt Ba'th Party respectively. The protocol for the second conference of the Economic and Technical Cooperation Committee between our government and the revolutionary government of Cuba, and the protocol for the second conference of the Korea-Cuba Scientific and Technical

Cooperation Committee, were signed in Havana. The Korea Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity designated the period from 15 May to 21 May 1974, as the "week for the support of the struggle of the Palestine people." The national social science debate meeting in commemoration of the publication of the immortal brilliant work of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, "Concerning the Correct Inheritance of the National Characteristics of the Korean Language," was held.

14th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended 21 functionaries involved in geological survey who demonstrated excellent examples in the implementation of the party's economic policy. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, attended the performance of the wounded veterans' art circle, and posed for a commemorative picture with them. The General Geological Survey Bureau held a report meeting to commemorate Geological Survey Day. Our youth ski team, the film delegation to visit the Soviet Union, and our insurance delegation to attend the 11th Socialist Nations Insurance and Reinsurance Organizations Delegation Meeting, departed.

15th. On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Ho Chi Minh Young Pioneers, the Central Committee of the League for Socialist Working Youth sent a congratulatory telegram to the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Lao Dong Youth Group. Our medical delegation, which was to participate in the Socialist Nations Specialists Conference on Atmospheric Protection to be held in Moscow, departed.

16th. The first ship since the resumption of repatriation arrived at Ch'ongjin port carrying the 156th group of Korean residents in Japan back to the fatherland.

17th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, met the local governors delegation of the Somali Democratic Republic. On the occasion of the "week to support the struggle of the Palestine people," Pyongyang City held a mass rally to support the struggle of the Palestine people.

18th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended Ch'ongjin Shipyard workers who acted as examples in the construction of the large ship, "Mangyong-ho." The trade delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and the delegation of the Hungary-Korea Friendship Najikada [phonetic] Cooperative Farm visited our country.

19th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, met Ambassador Josef Haljuba [phonetic] and Hamdi Mahmud, the delegate of the Palestine Organization, to participate in the activities of the "week to support the struggle of the Palestine people." Our government friendship mission visited the Democratic Republic of Sudan.

20th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, sent gifts to wounded veterans who participated in the wounded veterans' art circle, and to their families. Our Foreign Ministry spokesman issued a statement, supporting the joint communique, after the meeting, of the delegation of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front, and the delegation of the Standing Committee members of the Patriotic Neutral Forces League of Laos, for accelerating the peaceful solution of the Laos question. Pyongyang City held the first meeting to commemorate Builders' Day.

21st. Comrade Kim Il-song, accompanied by functionaries of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, inspected mothers' schools which were newly established at cooperative farm work teams around Pyongyang City. A director of a cabinet bureau to attend the International Fair to be held in Hungary departed.

22d. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended functionaries of the Central Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition Hall who showed fine examples in exhibition work at home and abroad, and sent gifts to them.

23d. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended workers who showed fine examples in building revolutionary military posts and other construction works in Yanggang Province. Young students of Pyongyang City held a meeting, denouncing the fascist oppression of South Korean young students by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui clique. The unveiling ceremony of the victory monument of the Musan district battle was successfully held at Taehong Tanbol. On the occasion of the second anniversary of the victory of the Sudanese revolution, our country established "Korean-Sudan Friendship Week" (24-30 May 1974). At Hamhung City and Kaesong City young students held rallies, denouncing the fascist oppression of South Korean young students by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui clique. A joint communique concerning the visit of our party and government delegation to Syrian Arab Republic was issued in Damascus.

25th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended functionaries in the printing industry who set fine examples in the performance of duties in party publication work, and sent gifts to them. The protocol concerning the additional mutual commodity supply between our Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the Socialist Republic of Romania was signed in Pyongyang.

27th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended model workers of the League for Socialist Working Youth on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of its founding. The Korean Central News Agency and the Korean Central Television Broadcasting Committee issued a statement denouncing the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique for jamming our television broadcasts. The national educational scientific debate meeting to commemorate the 59th birthday of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader of our party and the Korean people was held in Pyongyang.

28th. The first match between our soccer team and that of the Syrian Arab Republic, which are participating in the third group of the Asia regional tryouts for the 20th Summer Olympics, was held in Pyongyang.

29th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended workers of the Ch'ollima Huich'on Machine Tool Plant, and the 26 February Factory, who demonstrated examples in the implementation of the party's economic policy. Our Foreign Ministry spokesman issued a statement supporting the just stand expressed in the statement of the National United Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia, which was issued in denunciation of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak traitorous clique for perpetrating the criminal act of destroying the Angkor Wat.

30th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended workers who showed fine examples in planning work, and sent gifts to them. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, sent gifts to the Ch'ollima Ch'ongsan cooperative farm. On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Canadian Communist Party, the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party sent a congratulatory telegram to that party's Central Committee.

31st. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, met Korean residents who returned to the fatherland as the first boatload since the resumption of repatriation.

June

1st. In the presence of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, the national conference of public health workers was held at the Mansudae Conference Hall, Pyongyang (1-2 June). Our leader posed for a commemorative picture with all the participants in the conference; the conference adopted a statement of pledge to our leader and an appeal to medical workers of South Korea. The great revolutionary leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, met the government friendship mission of the Democratic Republic of Sudan. Comrade Kim Il-song met the delegation of the Youth Ministry and the High Education Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Sudan. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party sent felicitations to instructors, staffs, and students of the Central Party School in marking the 25th anniversary of its founding. The Foreign Ministry spokesman issued a statement denouncing the U.S. imperialists for their criminal action of intentionally obstructing the solution of the problem of a Korean People's Army pilot who had made an emergency landing in South Korea after losing his bearings, and for attempting to forcefully retain him in South Korea. At Pyongyang, our team won (the score was 1 to 0) in the second game between our country and the soccer team of the Syrian Arab Republic in the third heat of the Asia regional tryouts for the 20th Summer Olympic Games.

2d. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended functionaries in the public health sector who displayed fine examples in the implementation of the party's public health policy. The Foreign Ministry issued a statement denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists for their conspiracy to aggravate the tension in Korea and Asia. Pyongyang City held a youth rally in commemoration of the seventh anniversary of the 3 June uprising of the South Korean students. At the 316th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, our side protested and denounced the U.S. imperialist criminal action in reckless military provocations and spying against our side.

3d. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, met the delegation of the Chinese news reporters, and the editor in chief of the Zambian newspaper, DAILY MAIL. Comrade Kim Il-song commended reporters and editors of MINJU CHOSON, and sent gifts to them. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent felicitations to reporters and editors of MINJU CHOSON in marking the 25th anniversary of its founding.

4th. Pyongyang City held a memorial meeting on the 45th anniversary of the death of Master Kim Hyong Jik, an outstanding leader of our national liberation movement and an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary.

5th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended three workers of a factory under the Pyongyang City Local Industrial General Bureau who displayed fine examples in the implementation of the party's economic policy, and sent gifts to them. The Cabinet of the Republic decided to award the title of the "model educational county" to Yonggang County, South Pyongan Province, Ch'ongdan, County, South Hwanghae Province, Pykch'ong County, and Pujon County, South Hamgyong Province. The Korean Workers Party delegation to attend the Sixth Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party departed.

6th. On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Young Pioneers, Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, sent felicitations to the entire Young Pioneers. The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il-song met the delegation of the Chilean Socialist Party. Conferences between the delegation of the Korean Workers Party and the delegation of the Chilean Socialist Party were held in Pyongyang. On the sixth anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle of the Popular Front for the Liberation of the Occupied Arab Gulf, the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party sent a congratulatory telegram to the Executive Committee of the General Headquarters of the Front. A ceremony to award the Korean Boys Honor Prize and citations given by Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, to model Young Pioneers, students, and youth guidance functionaries was held. The national united organizations meeting was held for the awarding of felicitations from Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, to the entire Young Pioneers in marking the 25th anniversary of its founding, the meeting adopted a letter to our leader.

7th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended functionaries in the electric and coal industry sectors.

8th. With the presence of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, Pyongyang City held a mass rally at the Mansudae Conference Hall to welcome the delegation of the Chilean Socialist Party. The delegation of Korean General Federation of Industrial Technology, which was to participate in the international crude oil workers conference to be held in Moscow, and our women's volleyball team which was to visit Hungary, departed.

9th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader who is General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and Premier of the Cabinet, together with party and government leaders, met the party and government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania, led by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and Chairman of the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania, who visited our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Comrade Kim Il-song delivered a welcoming speech. Our leader hosted a party at the Mansudae Conference Hall to welcome the delegation. The delegation made a courtesy call on Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Song-ae. On 10 June, Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Song-ae returned the courtesy call. Conferences between our party and government delegation, and the party and government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania were held.

13th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended workers who showed fine examples in the development of pomiculture. The Korean Workers Party delegation, to attend the Eighth Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, departed.

15th. The executive plan of 1971-1972 for the realization of the agreement concerning the cultural cooperation between our government and the government of the Syrian Arab Republic was signed.

16th. Under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, the Plenum of the South P'yongan Provincial Committee of the Korean Workers Party was held (16-18 June), and our leader stated major conclusions at the plenum. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended workers of factories and enterprises under the Ministry of First Machine Industry, the Ministry of Mining Industry, and the Ministry of Building Materials Industry who showed fine examples in the implementation of the party's economic policy, and sent gifts to them. Our Foreign Ministry spokesman issued a statement denouncing the U.S. imperialists for frenziedly stepping up their scheme of war provocation in Korea, for concealing the criminal reality of their actions, and for engaging in new intrigue to mislead world opinion.

17th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended soldiers of the Korean People's Army who participated in the battle of rice transplanting and reaped brilliant labor successes. The great revolutionary leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, met the ambassador of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to our country.

18th. The Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland issued a statement denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique for their harsh oppression of patriotic students of South Korea fighting against the military fascist dictatorship and corrupt "elections" and for academic freedom and the democratization of South Korean society. It also denounced their frenzied attempt to collectively punish patriotic students. Foreign guests who came to our country to attend the Sixth Congress of the League for Socialist Working Youth visited Panmunjom, staged a demonstration to strongly protest and denounce the forceful occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressors while shouting anti-U.S. slogans. Some delegates issued a joint communique on the spot. Our Land Transportation and Sea Transportation Ministries delegation to visit China departed Pyongyang.

19th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, sent gifts to the Ch'ollima Hamhung Medical College Hospital. The Korean Students Committee issued a statement denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique for their indiscriminate arrests and bestial torture and persecution of the patriotic students of South Korea, and for their criminal acts in an attempt to harshly punish them with their murderous "trial" farce. The plan for cooperation between the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society and the Soviet League for Foreign Friendship and Cultural Relations and the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society for 1971 was signed in Pyongyang.

20th. Our Foreign Ministry issued a statement denouncing the Japanese militarists for their farce in signing the "agreement" for the so-called "reversion of Okinawa." The ship carrying the 157th group of Koreans residing in Japan to return to the fatherland arrived at Ch'ongjin port.

21st. The Sixth Congress of the League for Socialist Working Youth was held at the Mansudae Conference Hall, Pyongyang (21-28 June). Discussions were conducted on the completion of the work of the Central Committee of the Korean League for Socialist Working Youth, on the summing up of the work of the Central Inspection Committee of the League, and the elections of the central guidance organ of the League. The report was made by Chairman of the Central Committee of the League. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party sent felicitations to the Congress. The Korean Young Pioneers, and the Red Youth Guards sent felicitations. On 24 June Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, delivered a speech, "Youths Must Continue the Revolution Generation After Generation." On 28 June the Congress adopted a statement of pledge to Comrade Kim Il-song, an appeal to South Korean students, and appeal to young Korean students in Japan. The Sixth Congress of the Korean League for Socialist Working Youth issued a statement supporting

the anti-imperialist anti-U.S. struggle of young students of the world. In marking the anti-U.S. united struggle month to force the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces from South Korea, our mass organizations issued a joint statement, appealing to the peace-loving people of the world to vigorously wage an international struggle to force the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces from South Korea.

23d. The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly issued a decree establishing the meritorious designation for workers in the service sectors. The chief delegates of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Voluntary Forces to the Military Armistice Commission issued a joint statement denouncing the U.S. imperialist aggressors for their more vicious criminal scheme to destroy the security and order in the joint security area of Panmunjom, and to paralyze the function of the Military Armistice Commission and its subordinate organs. Our Forestry Ministry delegation to visit the Soviet Union departed Pyongyang.

24th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, met foreign friends who came to celebrate the Sixth Congress of the League for Socialist Working Youth. Our Foreign Ministry issued a statement denouncing the attempt of Sato, the ring leader of Japanese militarism, and Agnew, the U.S. imperialist fascist war monger, to creep into South Korea on 1 July.

25th. In marking the "day of struggle against U.S. imperialism," 100,000 citizens of Pyongyang held a mass rally, and the rally adopted an appeal to the South Korean people.

26th. Our mass organizations issued a statement denouncing the Japanese militarists under the instigation of U.S. imperialism for the most active pursuit of their scheme to commit aggression once again in South Korea.

27th. A meeting was held at the Mansudae Conference Hall, Pyongyang, to forward a letter to Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, in the name of all young people in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Korean League for Socialist Working Youth and the Korean Young Pioneers. Pyongyang City held a meeting to expose and denounce the Japanese militarists for their scheme to commit aggression again in South Korea.

29th. In the presence of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, young students of Pyongyang City held a successful rally to celebrate the Sixth Congress of the Korean League for Socialist Working Youth. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, met the leader of the South Korean youth organization delegation and the congratulatory group of the Korean Students in Japan, who attended the Sixth Congress of the Korean League for Socialist Working Youth. With the presence of Comrade Kim Il-song, a party to welcome foreign friends who attended the Sixth Congress of the Korean League for Socialist Working Youth was held at the Mansudae Conference Hall.

30th. On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party, and of the Special Congress of the Mauritanian People's Party, the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party sent congratulatory telegrams to the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and to the Congress of the Mauritanian People's Party. The agreement for scientific cooperation between our Academy of Sciences and the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences was signed in Sofia. The Ch'ollima Guard Wonsan Wounded Veterans Plastic Daily Necessities Factory completed the 1971 plan 6 months ahead of schedule.

July

1st. On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Nanam Wounded Veterans School of Construction, the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent felicitations to instructors, staffs, and students at the school. The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly issued a decree awarding the Order of National Flag First Class to the Nanam Wounded Veterans School of Construction Design.

2d. Our friendship cultural mission to visit the Polish People's Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic departed.

4th. Hamhung City held a successful rally to welcome the party and government delegation of the People's Republic of China visiting our country on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Korea-China Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Treaty.

5th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended workers of the Korean Documentary Film Studio and sent gifts to them. The Korean Democratic Lawyers Association, together with other mass organizations, conducted an investigation of the criminal and barbaric acts perpetrated by the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces in South Korea during the period, June 1969-May 1971, and issued a written accusation to complain to democratic mass organizations and people of the world.

6th. The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly issued a decree for establishing the naval ensign (guard naval ensign) and banner of the Korean People's Army.

7th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, met the Soviet party and government delegation visiting our country to attend the activities commemorating the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Korea-Soviet Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Treaty. The 1971 supplementary plan, according to the 1970-1971 cultural exchange plan for the implementation of the agreement for the cultural cooperation between our government and the government of the People's Republic of Mongolia, was signed in Pyongyang.

8th. Our party and government delegation which was to attend the activities commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution, departed Pyongyang. The delegation of Cuba's poultry industry, the Czechoslovakian technical cooperation delegation to attend the 15th conference of the Korean-Czechoslovakian Scientific and Technical Cooperation Committee, and the Bulgarian artistic gymnastic delegation visited our country.

12th. The Korean Democratic Lawyers Association issued a statement exposing and denouncing the filthy inside stories of the so-called puppet "presidential election" and the puppet "National Assembly elections" held under the "supervision" of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea." Our country established a "solidarity month with the Cuban people" (12 July-11 August).

13th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, met the party and government delegation of the People's Republic of China. Pyongyang City held a mass rally to expose and denounce the barbaric acts of the U.S. aggressor forces against the South Korean people. On the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the Geneva Agreement on Vietnam, our country established a "week to support the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle of the Vietnamese people" (14-20 July).

14th. The protocol of the 15th Conference of the Korean-Czechoslovakian Scientific and Technical Cooperation Committee was signed in Pyongyang.

15th. A commemorative report meeting was held at the site on the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Sinuiju Wounded Veterans School. The delegation of the Hungarian Agricultural, Forestry, and Irrigation Labor Trade Unions visited our country.

16th. The Korean Architects Union delegation, which was to participate in the Executive Council of the International Architects League, and the Committee for Foreign Cultural Relations to visit Cuba, departed. The plan for the cultural exchange between our government and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam for 1971 was signed in Hanoi.

18th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, sent gifts to the Korean Workers Party Publishing House and the Korean Central News Agency. The expanded meeting of the 12th Plenum of the Third Session of the Korean Democratic Women's Union was held (until 19 July).

19th. The Foreign Ministry spokesman issued a statement sternly condemning the new aggression of the U.S. imperialists and the South Vietnamese puppets against the Cambodian people.

20th. At the 391st chief secretaries meeting of the Military Armistice Commission our side sternly denounced the criminal action of the U.S. imperialists who were further turning the demilitarized zone into combat outposts for provoking a new war and aggravating the tension.

21st. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, met the delegation of the Chamber of Deputies of the Republic of Lebanon who visited our country. On the occasion of the convening of the National Meeting of the Arab Socialist League, the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party sent a congratulatory telegram. The Vice Foreign Minister of the Yemen Arab Republic, the permanent delegate of the Mongolian People's Republic to the United Nations and his wife, and the delegation of the Cuban agricultural workers, and the delegation of the Syrian General Agricultural Workers Union visited our country.

22nd. At the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, who is President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Premier, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the Cambodian National United Front visited our country (until 11 August). Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, hosted a splendid party to welcome the delegation and delivered a speech. He had talks with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, and forwarded medical supplies to the National United Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia and the fighting Cambodian people. Together with the delegation our leader attended the mass gymnastics, "Following the Banner of the Workers Party," and the revolutionary national opera, "Sea of Blood." Our leader delivered a speech at a mass rally on 6 August. A joint communique of the two nations was signed on 11 August. Pyongyang City held a mass meeting to support and encourage the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle.

23d. The delegation of Vietnamese Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee visited our country.

24th. Our Foreign Ministry spokesman issued a statement fully supporting the statement of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front, dated, 14 July 1971, which denounced the intensified and unjustified arrest, detection, and collective violence against Korean residents in Japan.

26th. Our national organs and mass organizations sent telegrams of solidarity and letter to mass organizations in Cuba in marking the 18th anniversary of the armed uprising of the heroic Cuban people. Functionaries of the local industrial sector of Yanggok County held a conference of trade union activists, resolved to generate a great reform in the production of people's consumer goods, and appealed to laborers, technicians, and office employees of the local industry sector of the nation for socialist emulation.

27th. In commemorating the 25th anniversary of the proclamation of the law of equality between sexes, the second national academic report meeting of the women's medical scientists was held (until 29 July). In marking the 18th anniversary of the great victory of the Fatherland Liberation, the national students federations meeting was held at Sariwon to forward the tank, "League for Socialist Working Youth," to the Korean People's Army. The delegation of the Committee for the Defense of the Cuban Revolution, the Bratya "Budeb" [phonetic] soccer team of Bulgaria, the delegation of

the Sierra Leone-Korea Friendship Society, and the delegation of publication workers of the Polish People's Republic visited our country.

28th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, awarded the Ch'ollima honor prize to the double Ch'ollima middle school instructors work team of the double Ch'ollima Aewon Middle School who showed fine examples in the Ch'ollima work team movement. Throughout the county, Yangdok County overfulfilled the annual local industrial production plan by 104 percent, and 14 factories completed the annual plans by major indexes.

29th. On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the South African Communist Party, the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party sent a congratulatory telegram to this party's central committee. The 319th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held. At the meeting, our side exposed and denounced the criminal actions of the U.S. imperialists who frenziedly attempted to systematically destroy and trample on the armistice agreement and to cause a new war of aggression.

30th. In the presence of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, the central report meeting to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the proclamation of the law of equality between sexes was held at the Mansudae Conference Hall. At the meeting, Comrade Kim Il-song delivered a report, and the meeting adopted a letter of gratitude to the great fatherly leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, in the name of all participants at the meeting.

31st. Comrade Kim Il-song sent reply telegram to the congratulatory telegram sent from Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the proclamation of the law of equality between sexes.

August

1st. The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il-song met the government delegation of the Republic of Sierra Leone visiting our country. On the occasion of the 80th anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian Socialist Party, the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party sent a congratulatory telegram to the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

2d. The protocol between our government and the Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone, for our country to offer economic and technical cooperation to Sierra Leone, and the joint communique on the results of the government delegation of the Republic of Sierra Leone, were signed. Our Foreign Ministry spokesman issued a statement denouncing the Jordanian reactionaries for perpetrating vicious provocative acts with the support of the U.S. imperialist against the Palestinian revolutionary forces.

3d. A joint statement of the Korean Agricultural Workers Union and the Syrian Agricultural Union was signed in Pyongyang. The First Deputy Foreign Minister of the Bulgarian People's Republic, the Swedish reporters delegation, and President of the Italian Publishing House, Sedit, and his wife visited our country.

5th. On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea, the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party sent felicitations to functionaries of the League and to all entire writers and artists. On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the publication of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic work, "Let Us All Become Revolutionary Fighters for Upholding the Party's Stand and Ideology," NODONG SINMUN published the editorial, "Let Us Thoroughly Arm Ourselves With Our Party's Concept of Chuch'e." The New China News Agency of China sent friendly gifts (many facilities needed for communications and news reporting) to the Korean Central News Agency. Minister of People's Education and Youth, Minister of Economy and Finance, and Minister of Justice and Judicial Reform of the National United Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia arrived in Pyongyang.

6th. The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement denouncing the fact that the Japanese authorities perpetrated the criminal act of detaining and interrogating our sailors who, in the course of the performance of their normal duty in the Eastern Sea, arrived in Japan due to a breakdown of their compass, and demanded their immediate return to the fatherland.

7th. On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Construction Science Committee, the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent felicitations to scientists, technicians, laborers, and office workers of the Construction Science Committee. The Korean Democratic Lawyers Association issued a statement denouncing the criminal act of detaining and interrogating our sailors who, in the course of the performance of their normal duty in the Eastern Sea, arrived in Japan due to the breakdown of the compass, and strongly demanded their immediate return to the fatherland. Sariwon City held a mass rally in grand style to welcome the government delegation of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

8th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, met the government delegation of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. The delegation of the U.S.-Korea Friendship Publication Center, and the editor in chief of the organ of the Ministry of Information and National Guidance of Somali Democratic Republic, THE STAR OF OCTOBER, visited our country.

10th. The national social science debate meeting, which was to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the proclamation of the historic law for the nationalization of the major industries, was held in Pyongyang. Foreign Minister Sarin Chak of the National United Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia, and the gymnastics team of the People's Republic of China, visited our country. The Yongsong Clothing Factory of Pyongyang overfulfilled the annual plan by 100.3 percent.

11th. The Central Committee of the Korean Agricultural Workers Union issued a statement supporting and encouraging the struggle of 50,000 peasants and residents of Kwangju County, Kyonggi Province, who rose up in a mass riot for the right to existence and democratic freedoms. The new permanent representative of the Hungarian People's Republic to the United Nations, and his wife, and the delegation of the Denmark-Korea Friendship Society visited our country.

12th. The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issued a statement, supporting and encouraging the just struggle of the 50,000 peasants and residents of Kwangju County, Kyonggi Province, who dealt grave blows to the scoundrels by desperately struggling against the criminal war policy and the brigandish plundering of U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique. Our Trade Union delegation, which was to attend the Fourth Congress of the Palestine Labor Union Federation, and the International Trade Union Conference for solidarity with the Palestine workers and people, the delegation of the Korean Agricultural Workers Union to attend the "Latin American Conference for Land Reform and the Work Rights of Agricultural Workers" to be held in Chile, and our agricultural delegation to visit the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, departed Pyongyang. The government delegation of Somali Democratic Republic visited our country. At the 392d chief secretaries meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, our side once again strongly denounced the criminal action of the U.S. imperialists who were further turning the demilitarized zone into combat outposts for provoking a new war and aggravating the tension.

13th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended workers of the Pyongyang Experimental Appliances Plant who demonstrated fine examples in the fulfillment of the people's economic plan.

14th. The Chairman of the Central Committee of our Red Cross Society sent a letter to the President of the South Korean Red Cross concerning holding a meeting of representatives of North and South Korean Red Cross societies. The Korean Reporters Union delegation to visit the Socialist Republic of Romania, our gymnastic team to participate in the youth friendship weight-lifting games of the socialist nations to be held in Poland, and our archery team to visit Czechoslovakia departed. The Pyongyang Women's Garment Factory overfulfilled the annual plan by 103 percent.

15th. The agreement for economic cooperation between our country and China was signed in Peking.

16. The great revolutionary leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, met the government delegation of Somali Democratic Republic. The Tumen River Rafting Station overfulfilled the annual plan by 112.9 percent. The spokesman of the Central Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement concerning the procedures for exchanging documents between representatives of Red Cross societies of North and South Korea, to take place on 20 August at Panmunjom. The spokesman of the Central Committee of our

Red Cross Society issued a statement demanding the Japanese authorities to guarantee the entry of our repatriation ship, "Mangyongbong," to Niigata port, and to offer necessary services to facilitate the repatriation work. The Foreign Ministry issued a statement denouncing the Japanese militarists and the South Korean puppet clique, under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, for intensifying their criminal conspiracy, and the Japanese militarist forces for stepping up the repetition of their aggression against South Korea in all aspects. A joint communique between Korea and Algeria, concerning the results of the formal visit of the Algerian Government delegation to our country, was signed in Pyongyang.

18th. Our military mission to make a friendly visit to the People's Republic of China departed.

19th. A joint report concerning the results of the visit of the government delegation of Somali Democratic Republic to our country was released at Pyongyang. At Panmunjom, the entire text of our letter to President of the South Korean Red Cross Society, dated 12 August 1971, and the entire text of the statement of President of the South Korean Red Cross Society, dated 12 August 1971, were formally exchanged by representatives of the North and South Korean Red Cross societies. Chang Nae-sok, Chairman of the Canadian Committee of the Overseas Korean National Salvation United Front and President of KOREAN REVIEW, sent a letter to us in support of the convening of the Unification Conference of Overseas Koreans as expressed in the reply of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland made at the mandate of Marshal Kim Il-song, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet, to Ko Pyong-ch'ol, Chairman of the Korean Democratic United Front in New York.

23d. The spokesman of the Central Committee of our Red Cross Society issued a statement concerning the dispatch of two liaison officers once again to Panmunjom on 26 August. The Cuban architects delegation visited our country.

24th. The delegation of the Colombian Communist Party, the permanent representative of the Ukraine Soviet Socialist Republic to the United Nations, the permanent representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to the United Nations, General Secretary of the Japan-Korea Society, and the delegation of the Swedish social activists visited our country.

25th. Conferences between the delegation of the Korean Workers Party and the delegation of the Colombian Communist Party were held. The Pukch'ong Pomiculture Machine Plant overfulfilled the annual plan by 100.2 percent.

26th. At Panmunjom liaison officers of the Central Committee of our Red Cross Society met liaison officers of the South Korean Red Cross Society for the second time and received the reply of President of the South Korean Red Cross Society.

27th. Chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a letter to President of the South Korean Red Cross Society concerning the problems surrounding the preliminary talks between the North and South Korean Red Cross societies. The spokesman of the Central Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement concerning a letter of the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to President of the South Korean Red Cross Society, dated 27 August, to be delivered to the South Korean side at 12 O'clock, 30 August at the conference hall of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom.

30th. At Panmunjom, liaison officers of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and of the South Korean Red Cross Society, met for the third time, and the letter of Chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the President of the South Korean Red Cross Society, dated 27 August, was delivered. Plenums of provincial (directly administered city), committees of the League for Socialist Working Youth to fully implement the programmatic instructions of the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, issued at the Sixth Congress of the League for Socialist Working Youth, were held during August.

31st. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, sent felicitations to laborers, technicians, and office workers of the Ch'ollima Huich'on Machine Tool Plant concerning their overfulfillment of the annual production level of 10,000 units of machine tools. Comrade Kim Il-song, General Secretary of the Korean Workers Party, met the delegation of the Colombian Communist Party. During August laborers of the Kusong Machine Tool Plant produced over 850 units of machine tools.

September

1st. The spokesman of the Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society issued a statement concerning the dispatch of two liaison officers on 3 September to receive the reply of the President of the South Korean Red Cross Society to the letter of the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society, dated 27 August 1971. At the 321st meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, our side made a strong protest over the serious military provocations of the U.S. imperialist aggressors against our side.

2d. On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Belgium Communist Party, the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party sent a congratulatory telegram to this Party Central Committee. The Korean Olympic survey team to inspect the preparations of the 20th Summer Olympic Games to be held in West Germany, and our Trade Union delegation to attend the international civil aviation workers seminar to be held in the Soviet Union, departed.

3d. The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, provided on-the-spot guidance at factories and enterprises in the Kusong district, and posed for a picture with the devoted workers of the Kusong Machine Tool Plant who had broken the machine tool production level. Liaison officers of the Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society met at Panmunjom with liaison officers of the South Korean Red Cross Society for the fourth time, and received the reply of President of the South Korean Red Cross Society to the letter of Chairman of the Korean Red Cross Society, dated 27 August. Our country and Pakistan held talks and signed a protocol for commodity circulation for 1972.

4th. The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, provided on-the-spot guidance for 2 days at factories and enterprises in the Sinuiju district. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended factories and enterprises that showed excellent examples in the fulfillment of the second quarter people's economic plan.

5th. The delegation of the Congress of the Republic of Colombia, and the delegation of the Nigerian-Korean People's Friendship Society, visited our country.

6th. The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, guided the expanded plenum of the North Pyongan Province Committee of the Korean Workers Party, and made important statements at the meeting. The delegation of the Mozambique Liberation Front, the delegation of Chinese workers, the Japanese-Korean peoples friendship delegation, the Romanian agricultural delegation, the Deputy Director of the Political Bureau of the Finnish Foreign Ministry in charge of the United Nations, the Vietnamese reporters delegation, the Tanzanian reporters delegation, and Australian pacifists visited our country. The 10th conference of the Korean-Poland Technical Cooperation Committee was held (until 13 August); at the conference, the plan for scientific and technical cooperation between Korea and Poland for 1971-1976 was deliberated and a protocol was signed.

8th. In the presence of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, the North P'yongan Province celebration to commemorate the 23d anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held in grand style. Comrade Kim Il-song sent gifts to laborers, technicians, and office workers of the Kusong Machine Tool Plant. Our delegation to attend the international building materials exhibition to be held in Moscow, and the Korean Friendship Society delegation, departed for the Soviet Union.

9th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, sent felicitations and gifts to laborers, technicians, and office workers of the Ch'ollima Huich'on Machine Tool Plant. The Pyongyang City celebration to commemorate the 23d anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was successfully held. Our reporters delegation to visit Bulgaria departed.

11th. The great revolutionary leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, met the delegation of the Mozambique Liberation Front. The faculty delegation of the Kim Il-song Comprehensive University to visit the German Democratic Republic departed. The delegation of the General Council of Labor Unions in Japan, a Danish reporter and his wife, and the county governors' delegation of the Somali Democratic Republic visited our country.

12th. In anticipation of the 26th United Nations General Assembly, the Government of the Republic issued a statement supporting the just proposal of the socialist nations and the Afro-Asian nations for the presentation for discussion as United Nations General Assembly agendas this year of the question concerning "the withdrawal of the United States forces and all other foreign troops forcefully occupying South Korea under the banner of the United Nations," and the problem of dissolving the tool of U.S. imperialist aggression, the "United Nations Commission on the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

13th. With the presence of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, the national conference of industrial workers was held at the Mansudae Hall. At the conference our leader issued programmatic instructions.

15th. The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly issued a decree for establishing 24 September every year as the electricity day of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Foreign Ministry spokesman issued a statement regarding the holding of preliminary talks of representatives of the North and South Korean Red Cross societies at Panmunjom. President of the Presidential Council Losonczi Pal of the Hungarian People's Republic, the delegation of the South African National Congress, and the permanent Indian representative to the World Peace Council visited our country. The Minister of Trade to visit Czechoslovakia, and our Automation Society delegation to participate in the International Scientific and Technical Debate Meeting for Automation, to be held in the Soviet Union, and the agricultural science delegation to visit Hungary, departed. The protocol for commodity circulation between our government and the Government of Egyptian Arab Republic for 1971-1972 was signed in Cairo.

16th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, met the Japanese-Korean peoples friendship mission and the Congressional delegation of Colombia. The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly proclaimed a decree for establishing the title of the meritorious electric worker of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The "Doina" Ensemble of the Romanian Army arrived in our country.

17th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, met President Losonczi of Hungarian People's Republic. Comrade Kim Il-song sent gifts to the Foreign Language Publishing House. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party sent a congratulatory telegram to commemorate the 15th anniversary of the Tanganyikan African national liberation. The editor in chief of the Japanese newspaper, ASAHI SHIMBUN, the men's basketball team and women's volleyball team of the People's Republic of China, and a reporter of the Japanese KYODO Press visited our country.

18th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended propaganda and agitation workers within the People's Army who contributed to the implementation of the party's military line.

20th. The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, guided the expanded plenum of the South Hwanghae Provincial Committee of the Korean Workers Party, and made important statements at the plenum. The first session of the preliminary talks between the North and South Korean Red Cross societies was held in Panmunjom. Pyongyang City held a workers rally to welcome the delegation of the General Council of Labor Unions of Japan. The agreement between our government and the Government of Hungarian People's Republic concerning the establishment of the economic, scientific, and technical consultative committee was signed. The 1 June factory fulfilled the annual plan by 100.2 percent.

21st. The delegation of German Democratic Republic, the government economic delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania, delegates plenipotentiary of the Socialist Nations Friendship Troops Athletic Committee, and champions from all countries which were to participate in the Socialist Nations Judo Championship Games, and the delegation of the Japanese Athletic Association, arrived in our country. At the 322d meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, our side inquired into the responsibility of the U.S. imperialist aggressors for having perpetrated various criminal acts against our side in the demilitarized zone by mobilizing the South Korean puppet clique.

22d. The first direct telephone to connect the north and the south was installed in the joint security area at Panmunjom. Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society made a congratulatory telephone call to President of the South Korean Red Cross Society on the opening of the direct telephone line between North and South Korea. Our Architects Union to participate in the city planning agencies delegation committee of the International Architects Union departed.

24th. A joint communique concerning the visit of the Congressional delegation of the Republic of Colombia was issued. The socialist nations judo championship games were held in Pyongyang until 27 September.

25th. The great revolutionary leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, met the editor in chief of the Japanese newspaper, ASAHI SHIMBUN, and his party. Members of the Agricultural Workers Union at the Ch'ollima Samjigang cooperative farm, Charyong County, resolved to carry out during November the final settling of accounts and distribution for this year, and appealed to all members of the Agricultural Workers Union for the socialist emulation for the autumn harvest.

27th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, met the Chinese workers delegation and the Peking Opera of China. Our leader attended the performance of "Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy." The Foreign Ministry spokesman issued a statement denouncing the U.S. imperialists for perpetrating a new criminal act of massively bombing the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The Foreign Ministry spokesman issued a statement denouncing the

Japanese militarists, with active U.S. imperialist support, and in connivance with the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, for viciously carrying out persecution and murderous barbaric acts against organizations under the General Federation of Koreans Residing in Japan, and Koreans residing in Japan, while further intensifying their aggressive scheme against South Korea. The Pyongyang national opera troop to visit the People's Republic of China departed.

28th. The Foreign Ministry issued a statement sternly denouncing the U.S. imperialists for forcibly passing by despicable means a "resolution" to remove from the agenda of the 26th session of the U.N. General Assembly problems dealing with Korea, including the problem of withdrawal of U.S. imperialist aggressor forces from South Korea and the problem of the dissolution of the United Nations Commission on the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea [UNCURK], the aggressive tool of U.S. imperialism, and to defer debate on the matter for 1 year. The delegation of the Korean educators residing in Japan to express their gratitude to Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the enforcement of secondary education, and the delegation of Korean women residing in Japan to attend the Fourth Congress of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, arrived. Our League for Socialist Working Youth to visit the People's Republic of China departed. The Syrian Arab Regional Arab-Korea Friendship Association delegation, the Soviet architects delegation, the Soviet Trade Union delegation, the delegation of the Japan-Korea Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation, and the Japanese Scholars delegation visited our country.

29th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended instructors and staff of the Comprehensive University, and sent gifts to them. Comrade Kim Il-song sent gifts to printing factories under the supervision of the Publication and News Bureau. The second preliminary meeting of the North and South Korean Red Cross societies was held. At the meeting, both sides reached agreement on a series of problems. The fifth group of Korean residents in Japan to visit the fatherland arrived in Pyongyang.

30th. The Central Committee of the League for Socialist Working Youth decided to award the title of the Ch'ollima college to the Wonsan Agricultural College.

October

1st. The report meeting in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Kim Il-song Comprehensive University was held. The meeting adopted a letter of pledge to Marshal Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader. The delegation of the Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce visited our country.

2d. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, once again sent educational subsidies and scholarships (equivalent to 10,912,510,000 Japanese yen) for the children of Koreans residing in Japan. Provincial (directly administered city) delegations to participate in the Fourth Congress of the Korean Democratic Women's Union arrived in Pyongyang.

3d. In marking the students' day, Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended exemplary students.

4th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, met the county governors' delegation of Somali. The national social science debate meeting to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the publication of the immortal classic writing of our great revolutionary leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, "The Current Situation and the Tasks of Our Party," was held. In celebrating the Fourth Congress of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, the Central Standing Committee of the General Federation of Koreans Residing in Japan, and the Central Standing Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union in Japan, sent congratulatory telegrams. At the 394th chief secretaries meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, our side strongly protested and denounced the enemies for turning the demilitarized zone into combat outposts and for aggravating the tension.

5th. With the presence of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, the Fourth Congress of the Korean Democratic Women's Union was held. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party sent felicitations to the Fourth Congress of the Korean Democratic Women's Union. On 7 October, our leader issued programmatic instructions and posed for a commemorative picture for the participants in the Congress. On 9 October, the Congress adopted a statement of pledge to Premier Kim Il-song. On 10 October, the Congress adopted an appeal to South Korean women and a letter to Korean women residing in Japan. Consular relations between our country and Mauritius were established. The delegation of the Panamanian People's Party, Chairman of the Supreme Youth Council of the Mauritanian People's Party, and the Soviet radio communications champion team visited our country. The Yongbyon Silk Weaving Mill overfulfilled the 1971 production plan by 100.1 percent.

6th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, sent felicitations to laborers, technicians, and office workers of the Mangyongdae Machine Tool Plant for breaking through the annual production of machine tools at 2,500 units. On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the 872d Army Unit, Comrade Kim Il-song commended model instructors and staff members. The third preliminary meeting of the representatives of the North and South Korean Red Cross societies reached an agreement on the places and dates of full sessions.

7th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, met representatives who participated in the Fourth Congress of the Democratic Women's Union, and the celebration mission of Korean women residing in Japan. Talks between the Korean Workers' Party delegation and the Panamanian People's Party delegation were held. The chief editor of the JAPAN PRESS of Japan arrived.

8th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, met a reporter of KYODO Press of Japan. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, attended the performance of the musical epic drama, the "Song of Korean Women," by the national women's art circle to commemorate the Fourth Congress of the Democratic Women's Union. The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly issued a decree for awarding the Order of National Flag First Class to the 872d Army Unit of the Korean People's Army.

9th. On the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Workers Party, the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, paid a personal visit to red machine fighters of Huich'on who produced 1,000 units of machine tools and completed the current year's plan before 10 October. He congratulated them for their proud successes, and encouraged them to new victories. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, sent gifts to the Korean Athletic Guidance Committee. A ceremony to forward felicitations and gifts sent by Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, to laborers, technicians, and office workers of the Mangyongdae Machine Tool Plant was held at the site. The Ch'ollima Huich'on Machine Tool Plant brilliantly fulfilled the 1971 production plan by 104.7 percent.

10th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, sent gifts to all the laborers, technicians, and office workers of the Ch'ollima Huich'on Machine Tool Plant. Laborers of the Ch'ollima 4 June Plant built a five-place modern refrigerated car by 10 October.

11th. Pyongyang City held a commemorative meeting to celebrate the 26th anniversary of Lao independence. The Romanian government delegation and the news reporter delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt, arrived in our country.

12th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, met the Syrian Arab Regional Arab-Korea Friendship Society delegation. The Cuban educational delegation, a representative of the "Study Group of Works and Revolutionary Activities of Comrade Kim Il-song" of Asian, African, and Latin American students in Europe, the Kuwaiti reporters delegation, the chief editor of the Ecuadorian magazine MAÑANA, the Mongolian writers delegation, and president of the Austrian publishing house, "Anton Tusczy" arrived in our country.

13th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended eight Korean schools and their students in Japan, and sent gifts to them. The fourth preliminary meeting of the representatives of the North and South Korean Red Cross societies was held. Our government delegation to attend the second anniversary celebration of the victory of the Somali revolution, our agricultural delegation to visit Romania, and our government commerce delegation to visit Germany and Hungary, departed. The Soviet architects delegation arrived in our country.

14th. With the presence of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the women's national defense athletic meeting to commemorate the Fourth Congress of the Democratic Women's Union was held. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and

beloved leader, met the fifth group of Koreans residing in Japan to visit the fatherland, and the reporters delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt. Ambassadorial relations between our country and the Republic of Sierra Leone were established. A joint communique concerning the establishment of ambassadorial relations was signed in Freetown.

15th. The agreement between the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee and the Central Broadcasting Bureau of the People's Republic of China for the mutual assistance in the radio and television broadcast fields was signed in Pyongyang. Our pingpong team to China departed.

16th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, sent a wreath to the memory of the late Comrade Pak Mun-kyu.

17th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, and Comrade Kim Song-ae met Mrs Sakina Muhamad al-Sadat, sister of President Anwar Sadat of the Arab Republic of Egypt. The Central Committee of the Korean League for Socialist Working Youth, and the Korean Students Committee, issued a statement denouncing the Pak Chong-hui fascist scoundrels for perpetrating unprecedented militarist fascist oppression and barbaric acts against young South Korean students. The economic delegation of the Iraqi Government visited our country.

19th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, met the delegation of the Panamanian People's Party. Rallies continued to be held at various places in the country to denounce the militarist fascist oppression of young South Korean students by the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique. The government trade mission of Poland, the delegation of the General Federation of the Romanian Trade Unions, and a Nepalese social activist and his wife arrived in Pyongyang. The Korean Committee delegation for the struggle against U.S. imperialist criminal actions against Vietnam to visit the Democratic Republic of Vietnam departed.

21st. The Central Committee of the Korean League for Socialist Working Youth and the Korean Students Committee published an appeal which was sent to the international young students organization, and to young students organizations in various countries, and progressive students of the world, denouncing the U.S. imperialists and their lackey, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, for the unprecedented militarist-fascist oppression and barbaric actions against young South Korean students fighting for academic freedom and the democratization of society. At the 323d meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, our side exposed and denounced the criminal scheme of the U.S. imperialists for attempting to wage a new aggressive war in Korea.

22d. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party sent reply telegrams to congratulatory telegrams sent by parties in various countries on the occasion of the 23d anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The protocol for mutual commodity supply between our country and the German Democratic Republic for 1972 was signed in Berlin.

23d. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, sent gifts to KULLOJA.

24th. Our party and government delegation to visit the Democratic Republic of Vietnam departed.

25th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, met the new envoy extraordinary and ambassador plenipotentiary of the Syrian Arab Republic, and the economic mission of the Iraqi Government. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, awarded the title of the model education county to Ch'ongdan County, South Hwanghae Province.

26th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, met the delegation of HUMANITE, the organ of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, awarded the title of Model Education County to Yonggang County, South P'yongan Province. The delegation of the French General Federation of Labor, the trade mission of the Romanian Government, members of the Lebanese Committee for the Translation and Publication of Comrade Kim Il-song's Writings, and the foreign desk chief of the Egyptian Arab Republic newspaper, AL-JUMHURIYAH, visited our country.

27th. On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Central Bank, Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended model bank workers and sent gifts to them. The sixth preliminary meeting of the North and South Korean Red Cross societies was held. Our photographic exhibition delegation to visit Cuba departed. Governor of Japan's Tokyo Metropolis, Minobe Ryokichi, and his party, visited our country.

28th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, met Vice Chairman of the Australian Peace Committee. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended members, instructors, and students who created and performed the mass gymnastic, "Following the Banner of the Workers Party," to commemorate the Fifth Congress of the League for Socialist Working Youth.

29th. In marking the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Foreign Trade Publishing House, Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended model workers of this Publishing House. A joint news release concerning the visit of the economic mission of the Iraqi Government to our country was made. A joint communique of our party and government delegation and the party and government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam was signed in Hanoi. An agreement of our government to supply economic aid to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, an agreement to offer military aid, and an agreement on commodity circulation and payment for 1972 were signed in Hanoi. The protocol for commodity circulation and payment between our government and the Socialist Republic of Romania for 1972 was signed.

30th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, met the Governor of Tokyo Metropolis of Japan. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party sent a congratulatory telegram to the Sixth Congress of the Albanian Workers Party. The agreement between our country and Hungary for mutual commodity supply and payment for 1972 was signed in Budapest.

31st. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, met social activists of Nepal. Governor of Tokyo Metropolis, Minobe Ryokichi, hosted a luncheon for Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader.

November

1st. Young students of Pyongyang City held a meeting to commemorate the 42d anniversary of the Kwangju Students Movement. A treaty for providing mutual legal assistance and a consular agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist Republic of Romania were signed in Pyongyang. A mass rally was held to welcome the social activist of Nepal and his wife. The left-wing delegation of the Swedish communists, the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society delegation, and the Cuban composers delegation visited our country.

3d. The seventh preliminary meeting of the North and South Korean Red Cross Societies was held.

4th. Agricultural mechanization sentinels at the P'yongwon Agricultural Machine Work Station convened a meeting of activists from the Agricultural Workers Union, resolved to quickly complete the upcoming autumn ploughing by waging a struggle to make each "Chollima" tractor plough more than 100 chongbo and by next spring to guarantee more than 3 chongbo of land readjustment, and more than 80 chongbo of soil ploughing, per "Chollima" tractor. They appealed to all rural farm machine sentinels for socialist emulation.

5th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, met patriotic merchants and industrialists who returned to the fatherland in the 161st repatriation ship, and posed for a commemorative picture with them. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, met the National Panchayat delegation of the Kingdom of Nepal, and posed for a commemorative picture with them. Pyongyang City held a meeting to commemorate the Great Socialist October Revolution. Sierra Leone ambassador to the Republic of Guinea, and the delegation of the National Conference of Labor Unions of the Philippines visited our country.

6th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, sent many tractors for the rural economic development of South Hwanghae Province. The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly proclaimed a decree for establishing 15 September each year as Commerce Day. On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Albanian Workers Party, the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party sent a congratulatory telegram to that party.

8th. On the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the independence of the Kingdom of Cambodia, Chairman Kim Song-ae of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union sent a congratulatory telegram to Princess Monique Sihanouk.

9th. Conferences between the Korean Workers Party delegation and the left-wing delegation of the Swedish communists were held. The national social science debate meeting to commemorate the 34th anniversary of the publication of the immortal historic work of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il-song, "Duties of the Korean Communists," was held. The government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the government trade mission of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, the government friendship mission of the Kingdom of Afghanistan, the Korea-Japan Society delegation, the Italian women's delegation, a member of the Executive Council of the International Automation Control League, and the Soviet acrobatic team visited our country.

10th. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party sent a congratulatory telegram to the 32d Congress of the British Communist Party.

11th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, sent gifts to the soil survey and study team of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences. The eighth preliminary meeting of the North and South Korean Red Cross societies was held. The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly awarded the Order of the National Flag First Class to the Ch'ongjin Teachers College (for primary school teachers).

12th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, met the left-wing delegation of the Swedish Communists, the government friendship mission of the Kingdom of Afghanistan, and the new envoy extraordinary and ambassador plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, sent gifts to the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions. A personal letter and gifts from Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, were forwarded to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of the Kingdom of Cambodia. A reporting meeting was held to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Ch'ongjin Teachers College (for secondary school teachers). The Peru-Korea Friendship Society delegation visited our country.

13th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, met the government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended factories and enterprises that showed fine examples in the fulfillment of the third quarter economic plan. The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly issued a decree for awarding the Order of National Flag First Class to the Hamhung Medical College. Chairman Kim Song-ae of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union met the Italian women's delegation.

15th. The Third Plenum of the Fifth Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party was held until 23 November. The protocol of the Second Meeting of the Economic, Scientific, and Technical Consultative Committee between our government and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania was signed in Pyongyang.

16th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended builders of the North P'yongan Province Tideland Construction office. A joint news release concerning the visit to our country of the left-wing delegation of the Swedish communists was made at Pyongyang. A joint news release on the visit to our country of the delegation of the National Conference of Labor Unions of the Philippines was made at Pyongyang. Our Democratic Women's Union delegation to attend the bureau conference of the International Democratic Women's League, and our government delegation to visit Guinea, departed. The Moscow City Soviet of the Soviet Union, the Sofia City People's Soviet delegation of Bulgaria, a Lebanese reporters delegation, and a delegation of the Czechoslovakian Trade Bank visited our country. The agreement for commodity circulation and payment between our country and the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia for 1971 was signed.

17th. An agreement for mutual cooperation between our government and the People's Republic of China in the technical inspection of ships and the grading of ship classes was signed.

18th. At the 324th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, our side fully exposed and denounced the spying activities of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their scheme to provoke a new war, and sternly warned them once again against their illegal rampant actions.

19th. The ninth preliminary meeting of the North and South Korean Red Cross societies was held. The protocol for commodity circulation and payment between our government and the Government of the People's Republic of Mongolia for 1972 was signed.

20th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, sent gifts to members of the Capital Construction Youth Shock Brigade. The Construction and Building Materials College delegation to visit the Soviet Union, and the Shipbuilding Engineering School delegation to visit Poland, departed.

21st. The protocol for the liquidation process between our Trade Bank and the Czechoslovakian Trade Bank was signed.

22d. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, met the Lebanese reporters delegation.

23d. Our government delegation to visit the Soviet Union and Bulgaria departed. The agreement for mutual cooperation between the Korean Journalists Union and the Lebanese News Editors Association was signed in Pyongyang. The delegation of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of

Cuba, international referees for the third group of the Asia regional soccer tryouts for the 20th Summer Olympic Games, and the Iraqi soccer team to participate in the third group of the Asia regional soccer tryouts for the 20th Summer Olympic Games, visited our country.

24th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended model workers at the Teachers Propaganda Handbook Publishing House. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party sent a congratulatory telegram to the Dusseldorf Congress of the German Communist Party. The 10th preliminary meeting of the North and South Korean Red Cross societies was held. The Korean Central News Agency delegation to visit Egypt and Algeria, the Kim Il-song University delegation to visit Egypt, and the Academy of Agricultural Sciences delegation to visit Bulgaria, departed. The delegation of the Academy of Sciences of Hungary visited our country.

25th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended model educators of the Sinch'ang and Chonch'on Industrial Colleges. On the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the Working People's Progressive Party of Cyprus, the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party sent a congratulatory telegram.

26th. The Agerpres delegation of Romania arrived in Pyongyang.

27th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended model instructors of Ch'ongjin and Kim Chong-t'ae Teachers Colleges (for secondary school teachers). The Foreign Ministry spokesman issued a statement denouncing the U.S. imperialists for perpetrating a new large-scale aggression in several regions of Cambodia by mobilizing several thousand South Vietnamese puppet forces, and fully supporting the statement of the Foreign Ministry spokesman of the National United Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia, dated 25 November. Americans residing in Cuba, Robert Cohen and Margaret Randall, sent letters, supporting the convening of the "Overseas Korean Residents Conference" to accelerate the self-determined peaceful unification of the fatherland as expressed in the reply to Chairman Ko Pyong-ch'ol of the Korean Democratic Unification Front Committee in the United States, from the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland at the mandate of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader. The second expanded plenum of the Central Committee of the League for Socialist Working Youth was held (until 1 December).

29th. The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly issued a decree for establishing the titles of People's Journalist and Meritorious Journalist of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

30th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, awarded the title of Model Education County to Pujon County, South Hamgyong Province, and commended the model educators of this county. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended builders and youth shock brigade members who exhibited fine examples in the project to expand the railway between Haeju and Paech'on. The opening of the widened railway between

Haeju and Paech'on was successfully held. A joint news release on the visit of the Korean Workers Party delegation to Denmark was made in Copenhagen. The national conference of publication and news workers, to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the publication of the revolutionary periodical, SAMIL MONTHLY, was held. The Korean Workers Party delegation, to participate in the Sixth Congress of the Polish United Workers Party, and the Pyongyang City basketball team, to visit Bulgaria, departed. The Soviet scientific and technical cooperation delegation visited our country.

December

1st. The protocol for the third meeting of the Economic, Scientific, and Technical Consultative Committee between our government and Bulgaria was signed in Sofia. The 396th chief secretaries meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held.

2d. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended workers of the Ch'ollima Huich'on Machine Tool Plant who showed fine examples in the implementation of the party's economic policy, and sent gifts to them.

3d. The 11th preliminary meeting of the North and South Korean Red Cross societies was held.

4th. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party sent a congratulatory telegram to the 11th Congress of the Colombian Communist Party.

5th. With the presence of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, the report meeting to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Central News Agency was held. The fatherly leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, posed for a commemorative picture with all employees of the Korean Central News Agency, including reporters and editors. With his mandate, the Korean Central News Agency issued a statement denouncing the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, under the instigation of U.S. imperialism, for more frenziedly developing the criminal row over "anti-communism," and for intensifying their scheme to provoke war. The protocol for the fifth meeting of the Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Standing Sub-committee between our government and the Soviet Union was signed in Pyongyang.

6th. The Supreme Soviet delegation of the Soviet Union visited our country.

7th. The Foreign Ministry issued a statement denouncing the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, under the direction of U.S. imperialism, for proclaiming the so-called "emergency status of the nation," for frenziedly developing fascist oppression and the scheme to provoke a new war, and thus aggravating the situation in our country. The Scientific and Technical Cooperation delegation of the People's Republic of China, to participate in the 12th meeting of the Korean-Chinese Scientific and Technical Cooperation Committee, arrived.

8th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, met the charge d'affaires of the United Republic of Tanzania to our country, and the representatives of the Palestinian Liberation Organization in our country. The delegation of the State Television and Radio Broadcasting Committee of the Soviet Council of Ministers visited our country.

10th. In the presence of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, the Fifth Congress of the Korean General Federation of Trade Unions was held until 15 December. At the 14 December meeting our leader issued programmatic instructions. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party sent felicitations to the Fifth Congress of the Korean General Federation of Trade Unions. The 12th preliminary meeting of the North and South Korean Red Cross societies was held.

11th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, met the delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, attended the performance of the revolutionary opera, "A True Daughter of the Party." Peruvian foreign trade workers stationed in China arrived in our country.

14th. A delegation of the Czechoslovakian Academy of Sciences arrived in our country.

15th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, met the delegations of the Cambodian National United Front and the National United Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia. A central meeting to commemorate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Saenal Young Pioneers was held. The Korean Athletic Guidance Committee delegation to attend the seventh regular games of the Soviet Army, Navy, and Air Force Volunteers Committee, and the General Federation of Trade Unions delegation to visit the Soviet Union, departed.

16th. The central report meeting to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the great T'aean work system was held.

17th. A joint communique between our government delegation, and the Cambodian National United Front and the delegation of the National United Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia was signed in Pyongyang. The 13th preliminary meeting of the North and South Korean Red Cross societies was held.

18th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended functionaries in the agricultural sector and agricultural workers in Suk-ch'on County, and sent gifts to them. The central report meeting to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the new agricultural guidance system was held at Sukch'on.

19th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, once again sent educational subsidies and scholarships for children of Koreans residing in Japan.

20th. A report meeting to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the founding of KULLOJA was held. The Korean writers and artists delegation to visit the Egyptian Arab Republic departed from Pyongyang.

22d. The Foreign Ministry issued a statement denouncing the provocative actions of the U.S. imperialist aggressors against the Republic of Cuba, and fully supporting the statement of the Government of the Republic of Cuba, dated 10 December. The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen arrived in our country.

24th. In the presence of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, the national teachers conference was held until 27 December. At the 27 December meeting our leader issued programmatic instructions. The Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland issued a statement denouncing the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique for fabricating the "law for the special measures concerning national security" to support the proclamation of the "emergency status of the nation," and for scheming to forcefully pass it at the puppet National Assembly. The trade mission of the Albanian Government visited our country.

25th. Our ambassador to Romania visited Premier Maurer and delivered the personal letter of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader. The Ministry of the People's Armed Forces spokesman issued a statement denouncing the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique for further intensifying the row over war behind the smoke screen of the "reduction of the U.S. forces" in 1971, and for carrying out systematic and more vicious provocations against the northern half of the Republic. A Foreign Ministry spokesman issued a statement denouncing the Japanese militarists for their base action in forcefully passing the so-called "agreement for the reversion of Okinawa," fabricated with the U.S. imperialists, through the House of Representatives and the House of Councilors of the Japanese Diet and supporting the 18 December statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, which denounced the U.S. imperialists for scheming to further expand their aggressive war against the Indochinese people and intensifying the aggression against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

28th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, commended functionaries and builders who participated and showed fine examples in the irrigation project in the Singye plains area, and sent gifts to them. The protocol for trade between our country and the Republic of Cuba for 1972 was signed in Havana. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, met the congratulatory group of Koreans residing in Japan who attended the Fifth Congress of the Korean General Federation of Trade Unions, and the delegation of Korean educators in Japan who visited our country to express their gratitude to our leader on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the enforcement of secondary education for Koreans residing in Japan. A ceremony for the completion of the irrigation project in the Singye plains area was held. The trade mission of the Government of the People's Republic of China arrived in Pyongyang. The 397th chief secretaries meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held.

29th. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, sent gifts to members of the national youth shock brigade for the construction of the youth railway between Ich'on and Sep'o. Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, attended the performance of the revolutionary national opera, "Sea of Blood," from the immortal classic work, "Sea of Blood."

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